

GERMANS SEEK  
MEMBERSHIP IN  
NATIONS LEAGUE

Government May Use Opportunity to Restate Views on War-Guilt Question

FEDERAL PREMIERS  
DISCUSS PROPOSAL

Promise Made to Do Everything to Strengthen Reich's Position in Organization

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Government held a Cabinet meeting this morning about submitting Germany's application for membership to the League of Nations, which may be dispatched today or tomorrow. While it will not contain any conditions or make reservations for Germany's entrance to the League, but will be a straightforward application, as one high Foreign Office official told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor last night, it is believed in political circles here that the government will use the opportunity to restate its views on the war-guilt question, its interpretation of Article 16 of the League Covenant and other questions of interest to Germany in connection with its joining the League.

At Saturday's discussion between the prime ministers of the federal states, Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, regarding Germany's pending application, only the Premier of Mecklenburg opposed Germany's entrance, while the prime ministers of Bavaria and Thuringia expressed a wish that the Reich would have induced the Allies to increase the ameliorations in the Rhineland before joining the League.

The majority, however, agreed to the Government's policy, and promised to do everything to strengthen Germany's position in the League when once it became a member.

Diplomatic Circles Speculate  
on Result of Germany's Entry

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Now that the German application to the League is at last ready there is considerable speculation in diplomatic circles here about the result of the changed complexion which the League Council will acquire when, for the first time, one of the states defeated in the Great War takes its seat thereon. It is recognized that Germany will have power to cause the Council serious embarrassment, but that decisions with few exceptions must be unanimous.

Supposing, it is asked, Germany had been a member of the Council when the Mosul dispute was under discussion. Would Germany have been able to tamper with its former ally? If not, the Council would have been unable to give its award.

A similar situation, it is pointed out, can often arise in the future; for instance, if the Hungarian forgery case came before the Council. The Times, in commenting editorially today, said that the League and particularly the Council had "developed a definite corporate feeling," and adds "there is no disguising the fact that the entry of a former enemy into the League involves a risk it may be hoped a slight one—impairing the League's corporate feeling." It concludes as follows: "It is absolutely essential to the League's welfare that the

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Mexican Official Denies  
Anti-Foreign Sentiment

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, Feb. 8.—Mexico's Foreign Minister, declares there is no anti-foreign feeling behind the Mexican Government's policies, but a desire to fix conditions under which the co-operation of foreigners would be acceptable to the Government. The Foreign Minister added that the recent legislation passed by Congress had been definitely put into force, and that any future amendment, amplification or annulment would depend on Congress. Mexico, General Saenz continued, fundamentally was for Mexicans.

ARMY AIR CORPS  
SHAKEUP LOOMS  
IN DAVIS ORDERTwo Distinct Investigations  
of Propaganda Among  
Officers Planned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (P)—Investigation of conditions in the army air service has been ordered by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War. The Secretary wants to know whether air service officers still are opposing the air policies of President Coolidge and are employing "disloyal" methods in carrying forward the agitation for a separate air corps.

To establish the facts two separate inquiries have been ordered by the Secretary. One phase has been placed in the hands of Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Inspector-General of the Army. Another has been intrusted to Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Air Service.

Whether disciplinary action will be taken by the War Secretary depends upon the nature and completeness of the information collected. It is conceded to be within the realm of possibilities that a general shakeup of air service, including court-martial proceedings similar to those which preceded the exit of Col. William Mitchell from the army, will follow.

Anonymous Documents  
While Mr. Davis and other department officials decline to disclose the evidence which led to the decision for a sweeping investigation, it is known that the War Secretary has in his possession copies of anonymous documents believed by some departmental authorities to have been mimeographed and distributed through air service officers on duty with national guard and reserve organizations through the country to "get busy" in their support of the air corps bill.

Reports of activities of air officers in furnishing members of Congress with prepared statements intended for distribution through their offices at the Capitol, and supporting other legislative proposals for alteration of the President's air policy, also will be carefully inquired into by the investigators.

It is well understood by all army officers that President Coolidge concurs in the conclusions of the air board which recommended against the separate air service advocated by Mr. Mitchell and proposed instead that air personnel be placed under a special Assistant Secretary of War and remain an integral part of the army.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Kansas City Reports Success  
of Employee Representation

Plan Promotes Good Will Between Workers and Officials of Railway Company

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A seven-year test of the employees' representation plan in industry is declared to have proven an unqualified success with the Kansas City Railways Company, whose employees number 3200.

The plan worked to promote good will between employees and officials of the company, led to the satisfactory and peaceful adjustment of all matters affecting wages and working conditions of employees, and aided a thorough rehabilitation of the railway property through a period of receivership, it is explained by F. G. Bufile, general manager of the company.

When the plan was adopted by the local transportation company it had not been tried extensively in the United States. In recent years it has been widely favored and now is being in some form in many industries, transportation companies and other concerns employing large numbers of workers.

The plan was adopted by voluntary agreement of company officials and employees, following a prolonged and costly strike of the street car workers. In the seven years of its operation there has not been one difference of major proportions between the two parties to the plan and no difference of any type that has not been adjusted without an appeal to the final court of resort set up by the plan, the central committee.

COUNT BETHLEN  
MAY QUIT POST

Resignation of Hungarian Premier Looked For Over Franc Forgery Scandal

By Special Cable

BUDAPEST, Feb. 8.—The resignation of Count Bethlen as Premier of Hungary is being actively sought by the Christian Science Monitor representative in Budapest. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed from a reliable source. Count Bethlen's position has become critical during the last few days, owing principally to the exposures in Parliament, charging him with a foreknowledge of the counterfeiting and the withdrawal of the Bélen cabinet, and their replacement by men from the same bloc of parties which supported Count Bethlen, but who were not touched by the scandal.

Count Emeric Karolyi, a prominent aristocrat demands in the course of an article in the Pester Lloyd which is attracting great attention, that Count Bethlen make way for an unsullied cabinet, in order to avert the "humiliation of foreign intervention." The franc forgeries interpellations in the French Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 9 and the action which the Little Entente is expected to decide on at a conference this week is having the effect of promoting a desire among the better element in Hungary to wipe away the stain as quickly as possible.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## Resignation Expected



Count Bethlen  
Franc Scandal in Hungary May Cause Fall of the Present Government

COUNCIL FURNITURE  
PAYMENT IS HALVED

Consent Decree Grants \$8200 to Gray Company

A consent decree was entered in the clerk's office of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today by which the city of Boston is to pay the Gray Furniture Company \$8250 for furniture and furnishings for the chamber of the Boston City Council.

The bill rendered by the Gray Furniture Company was \$16,500, but a bill in equity brought by George H. McCaffrey and other taxpayers prevented its payment. On that bill Judge Carroll of the Supreme Court issued a temporary injunction against James M. Curley, Mayor; Russell S. Carven, City Auditor; and John J. Curley, City Treasurer, restraining them from paying the \$16,500.

Since that time negotiations have been in progress for a settlement, and the consent decree ends all legal proceedings as released by the City of Boston from any further liability in the matter.

AMERICAN ENGINEER  
ARRESTED IN CHINA

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MUSSOLINI USES  
WARLIKE WORDS  
TOWARD REICH

Speech of Bavarian Premier Answered in the Italian Chamber of Deputies

By Wirelens

ROME, Feb. 8.—The question of relations between Italy and Germany, especially in regard to South Tyrol, has been brought into vivid prominence by a speech of the Bavarian Premier, whose words created the deepest impression throughout Italy. The deputy, Roberto Farinacci, secretary-general of the Fascist Party, prevented an interpellation to the Foreign Minister requesting him to inform the Chamber without delay of the condition of the relations between Italy and Germany after the Italophone declarations of the Bavarian Premier.

Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, made a statement to the House reviewing the relations between Italy and Germany which as a result of the active hostility of the press of both countries during the last three months have become very strained. While it would be unwise to attach too much importance to these press controversies, it must be admitted that the friction has been increasing and that it might possibly lead to further complications, which it is in the interest of both countries as well as the peace of Europe to eliminate before becoming too late.

## Premier Reviews Relations

Signor Mussolini reviewed the post-war relations between Italy and Germany, which had been very friendly, culminating in the conclusion of the Treaty of Locarno, he said a pernicious and ridiculous campaign, based on lies having for its object the intimidation of Fascist Italy, broke out in Germany. The accusations leveled by Germany against the Fascist Government of oppression of the German-speaking population in the South Tyrol were all false, emphatically said Signor Mussolini.

Italy, added the Premier, did not feel an economic or tourist boycott of Italy, since it was living on far more reliable sources than that of tourists, but if such a boycott obtained the tacit tolerance of responsible German authorities, "we will answer with a boycott squared, while any possible reprisals will be answered with reprisals cubed."

## Policy of "Italinity"

The Bavarian Premier, proceeded Signor Mussolini amid the approval of the deputies, after referring to the spirit of Locarno which, "through his talk about will become like soft, nascent, and unbearable," had made an unheard of speech against Italy. There never had been a question of a South German Tyrol problem; the Upper Trentino had been settled by the treaty of Saint Germain concluded with Austria. Italy was not oppressing the Upper Trentino, but was pursuing a policy of "Italinity."

Signor Mussolini mentioned the measures the German Government proposed to take had Germany won the war. He believed that the anti-Italian campaign was due to ignorance on the part of the Germans in new Italy. The Italian policy in the Upper Adige had not been modified and the laws would be applied rigorously and the whole district must and will become Italian.

This speech, Signor Mussolini concluded must be understood as taking a political and diplomatic position. "I hope to be understood by those concerned," he said, "in such a way that the Italian Government will not have to resort to a concrete answer, as it would resort to tomorrow should the German Government assume the responsibility of what has happened and what may still happen in Germany. The Italian flag will never be lowered from the mast."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

American-Canadian  
Co-operation on Power

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—REPRESENTATIVES of the major super-power utilities interests of the United States and Canada at a meeting here pledged co-operation with the Federal Government in a plan devised to harness and use the 50,000,000 undeveloped hydro-horsepower in the country.

While technical details of the plan were not made public, it was announced that it will be submitted to the public committee of the National Electric Light Association for official presentation to the Government.

GARAGE PERMIT  
TO BE APPEALED  
OPPONENT SAYS

Street Commission Ruling on Park Square Plan Faces Contest

The Boston Street Commission today made known its decision to grant a permit for the construction of the proposed 1000-car public garage, opposite the Park Square Building, thus temporarily settling a question which has been vigorously engaging the attention of the City Hall and divers real estate interests for several weeks.

In face of this decision, William J. McDonald, who has been the moving force in opposing the project, announced this morning his determination to carry the issue to higher authority, which is taken to indicate that he will seek a review of the case by George C. Neal, Massachusetts Fire Commissioner.

The petition seeking license to erect the garage provided for the building of a \$1,500,000 structure, and is sought by the St. James Building Corporation, composed of individuals who petitioned a similar project unsuccessfully during the later part of Mayor Curley's administration.

Developments today indicated that the undertaking will be strenuously contested by both sides before the case is finally determined. It is pointed out that the particular issue involved is the question as to whether the business development which shall be sponsored in the extensive development of the Park Square area. Seldom, it is observed, has a garage contract provoked such interest.

Mayor Nichols today reiterated that he would maintain his hands-off policy whatever turn the matter takes, and make it clear that the action of the Street Commission represented its uninfluenced decision as far as he was concerned.

MR. RADITCH PLEADS  
SEPARATIST CAUSE

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Feb. 8.—Despite the warning sent him by his Radical colleagues in the Cabinet, Stephan Raditch continues the campaign of pleading a separatist cause. According to Mr. Raditch, there only exist Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes separated by one language, and one language, he says, means nothing to Croats. Bishop Strossmayer, one of the greatest workers in the nineteenth century for Yugoslav union, was Croat-born.

Mr. Raditch is similarly attacking his colleagues, the Radical ministers. The Raditchist ministers, among whom is Mr. Raditch's nephew, Paul, are endeavoring to influence Mr. Raditch to moderate his attitude. The general opinion is that the political situation is troubled.

MAINE PILGRIMS ENJOYING  
THE HOSPITALITY OF MIAMI

Members of Entire Party Taken to Coral Gables, Where They Will Be Guests at Dinner

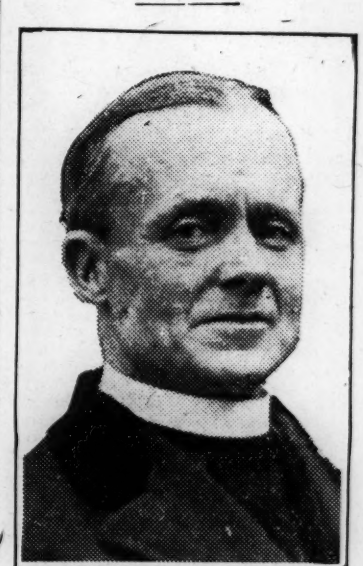
MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 8 (Special)—While the "home folks" are engaged in digging out of the snowdrifts the Maine Pilgrims, headed by Gov. and Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, are enjoying today the "benign influence of the soft air, gorgeous foliage and rich vegetation" of this southernmost city on the mainland of the United States.

Here's a chance to use our bathing suits," was the cry of several members of the party when they first looked upon the broad expanse of beach for which Miami is famous. "Brewster's Boosters," as some of the tourists have termed the members of their own party, are at the Hotel Urmy and doing their best to see all there is to see before the "Maine Special" leaves for Sebring at midnight.

Ahead of Schedule  
The Maine Pilgrims are a little ahead of their schedule having arrived here on Saturday night, at a banquet tendered the Maine Pilgrims at the Whitehall Hotel by George W. Harvey, former Ambassador to Great Britain, a New Englander and progressive southerner. Mr. Curley expressed the belief that this friendly mission would do much to more solidly cement the kindly relations between North and South. He complimented the movement to unify the commercial and industrial interests of New England and to encourage a closer trade relationship with the South.

All are agreed that they are learning a lesson for Maine and all New England from the enterprising men and women in this section of the United States. All are convinced that the Florida boom is genuine and louder than ever they are repeating the slogan, "Florida in Winter and Maine in Summer."

The sentiment was heartily seconded by former Mayor Curley of Boston in his address at Palm Beach, Saturday night, at a banquet tendered the Maine Pilgrims at the Whitehall Hotel by George W. Harvey, former Ambassador to Great Britain, a New Englander and progressive southerner. Mr. Curley expressed the belief that this friendly mission would do much to more solidly cement the kindly relations between North and South. He complimented the movement to unify the commercial and industrial interests of New England and to encourage a closer trade relationship with the South.

BISHOP MANNING OPPOSES  
CHURCH SOCIETY'S STAND

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING

SURVEY SOUGHT  
OF ELECTRICAL  
COST FOR ROADS

United Improvement Association Seeks Survey to Determine Cost

Arguments relative to the proposed electrification of the railroads in the metropolitan district of Boston were heard by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs at a hearing today on the petition of the United Improvement Association calling for an investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of the cost of such a project.

The history of agitation for electrification of the railroads was set forth by J. P. Nickerson, representing the Improvement Association. In the course of his statement he remarked that the Commission on Public Utilities had never investigated the subject, although it had denied the petition of the Improvement Association and refused to order the railroads to electrify.

Mr. Nickerson contended that the "reason the railroads do not do anything about the electrification project is because they buy half the coal from the coal mines. New England is a better market for the coal than for electric railroads. The railroads don't do what their engineers have been advising them. Electrical engineers say that electrification in Boston would cost \$40,000,000; the railroads say it would cost \$100,000,000."

Agitation for electrification of the lines in and around Boston began as far back as 1884, Mr. Nickerson said, when a member of the Boston Citizens' Association stood up at a meeting and declared that the only way to remove the smoke nuisance would be by forcing the railroads to electrify.

"Not long after that," said Mr. Nickerson, "we went to the New Haven Railroad people and asked for a decrease in fares. We saw the vice-president, who was an engineer. He surprised us by telling us that the way to decrease the fare would be to make them electrify. 'But they wouldn't electrify, he told us,' said Mr. Nickerson, 'unless we made them.'"

The resolve proposed by the Improvement Association provides that the Public Utilities Commission shall be directed to investigate the report to the Legislature at the next session as to the cost of electrifying the railroads within the metropolitan district; as to the relative cost of operation of these roads by steam and by electricity; as to the relative efficiency of operation by steam and by electricity, with special attention to the relief of congestion in the terminal stations; and relative to the cost, operation and efficiency of electrically equipped, built steam roads and motor driven vehicles, for long and short hauls.

BELGIAN KING PLEADS  
FOR NATIVE PEOPLES

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—No one should forget that colonization must find its justification in the moral progress and material well-being of the native populations, according to King Albert in a speech before the Colonial Congress now in session here.

He added: "We have a responsibility toward these populations of which we have assumed the government. We must defend their lives, preserve their moral as well as their physical health. We must fight against alcoholism, build schools, provide better food and better conditions for recruiting manual labor."

GENERAL WU WARNS  
AGAINST BOLSHIEVISM

HANKOW, China, Feb. 8 (P)—General Wu Pei-fu has issued a circular denouncing General Feng Yu-hsiang as being in a secret alliance with the Bolsheviki, against whom he urges the formation of a united front.

Ma So, formerly ex-President Sun Yat Sen's representative in Washington, has appealed to all patriots to support General Wu against Communism. He charges that the Bolsheviki are poisoning the minds of the people with pernicious doctrines and are corrupting the morals of Chinese youth with Russian gold.

Not Representative of the Episcopal Church, Says New York Head

DECLARES HIS FIRM  
STAND ON STATUTES

Other Protestant Preachers in City and State Voice Their Prohibition Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Reputation of the Church Temperance Society, in so far as it is representative of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and strong approval of the prohibition law as it stands on the statutes, was voiced by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning of the diocese of New York, in a sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine here.

Bishop Manning declared that the society spoke neither for the Nation nor the diocese of which he is the head. He asserted that the country would never repeal the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act, to both of which he pledged his heartfelt support and approval.

Can Be Enforced  
"I believe that the prohibition law, properly enforced, will make us a healthier, stronger and better people," Bishop Manning said, "and I believe that these laws can be, and ought to be enforced, and are being more and more generally observed in the country."

"In view of what our race has suffered through the evils of strong drink, in view of the agony which fathers, mothers and children have suffered from it, in view of the fact that its suppression means the reduction of poverty, sorrow, disease and crime, may I not be bold enough to say that I am glad to make such surrender of our personal liberties, or of our tastes, as the law calls for and to see prohibition fully and fairly tried?"

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, widely known Protestant Episcopal clergyman, and one-time rector of the Church of the Ascension, voiced similar thoughts in a sermon at St. Mark's In-The-Bowery, as did other Protestant Episcopal preachers in various churches throughout the State.

Indorsed by Ohio Bishop  
Their stand and the stand of prominent laymen in backing up the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and holding out against any modification of the prohibition law or any tampering with it, was backed up by the Rt. Rev. Warren L. Rogers, bishop coadjutor of Ohio, who is visiting in New York City. He declared the country would never vote again and said he did not see how the legalizing of light wines and beer would help the situation in any way.

"But wait until the 100 per cent Protestants get hold of this question at the polls and the enemies of prohibition will see a sight to terrify them."

"Two billion of dollars have been saved to the Nation under prohibition and we have had a better industrial population. One of the main reasons why America should have prohibition is that there are few American families which have not experienced at least one ruined life from drink."

Dr. Grant declared that "for years it has been hard to get support financially for the Church Temperance Society."

"And it has been equally hard to get permission for its representatives to speak from Episcopal pulpits, so little backing did the organization have from the communion as a whole. I know what I am talking about because I was a director of the organization."

"Without Authorization"  
The Rev. Dr. James V. Chalmers, formerly president of the Church Temperance Society, asserted that the national secretary of the society obviously acted without authorization of the board of managers of the society.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, applauded the stand of Bishop Manning and other Protestant Episcopal clergy and laymen who have taken their stand squarely behind prohibition. Mr. Wheeler said Bishop Manning's stand "would greatly hearten the forces in their campaign to uphold the law against the attack of the liquor interests."

"Bishop Manning's utterances," he said, "will greatly help the fight coming on in the Nation to suppress our liquor law by the great majority of the people. I believe that the bills to be proposed in Congress by the enforcement department will weaken prohibition, without foundation. All of this proposed legislation will strengthen law enforcement throughout the Nation."

Bishop Manning's Sermon  
Bishop Manning's text was from I Corinthians 8:12, "Wherefore, if meat cause my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I may not cause my brother to stumble." His sermon followed: "There is at the present time much discussion of the question of prohibition, and in view of the great importance of this question to the life of our people, I feel it right, as Bishop of this diocese, to make some statements upon the subject and to state clearly my own judgment in regard to it."

Let me say first that undue importance has been attached to certain statements made in the name of the society known as the Church Temperance Society. This society has no official authorization and no right whatever to speak in the name of the Episcopal Church. It is a voluntary association and its statements have only such weight as may attach to those of any vol-



**Interested Crowd  
Visits Leviathan**  
Upward of 14,000 Persons

Go Over Largest American Ship Sunday

More than 14,000 visitors inspected the Leviathan in the navy's drydock in South Boston yesterday where the liner is receiving a periodical below-water overhauling preparatory to resuming its transatlantic schedule to Queenstown and

Unlike previous occasions when the vessel was open to public inspection, there was no serious tie-up among the visitors, and a steady flow of people carrying special passes issued by O. A. Smith, local agent for the lines, boarded the Leviathan from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. The representatives of the city and State, the Leviathan was scheduled to sail for New York tomorrow, but unexpected repairs to the under-water portion of the hull necessitated a delay, and, according to officials from the New York office of the United States Lines

There is much work to be done on the interior fittings, but this may be accomplished while the Leviathan is lying at her New York berth. Work in the dry dock is being conducted under the supervision of the United States Navy School of Civilian Employees at the Charlestown Navy Yard are engaged night and day under the direction of Lieut. Roswell Belden Daggett.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy to light and Tuesday, probably with some light snow slightly warmer moderate.

to fresh north to east winds.

**New England:** Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably light southerly warm tonight; moderate to fresh north and northeast winds.

**Weather Outlook for Week:** Mostly fair, with temperature above normal; probability of rains about Tuesday or Wednesday and again Saturday; precipitation may be snow near Canadian border.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany .....	8	Memphis .....	50
Atlantic City .....	28	Montreal .....	2
Baltimore .....	15	Nankin .....	24
Buffalo .....	18	New Orleans .....	54
Calgary .....	20	New York .....	20
Charlottesville .....	40	Philadelphia .....	28
Chicago .....	24	Pittsburgh .....	28
Denver .....	35	Portland, Me. ....	10
Des Moines .....	28	Portland, Ore. ....	30
Eastport .....	6	San Francisco .....	46
El Paso .....	40	Seattle .....	38
Hatteras .....	8	St. Paul .....	32
Helena .....	26	Savannah .....	52
Indianapolis .....	30	St. Louis .....	32
Kansas City .....	40	Tampa .....	46
Los Angeles .....	60	Washington .....	32

**High Times at Boston**  
Monday, 7:37 p. m.; Tuesday, 7:42 a. m.  
Light all cities at 5:37 p. m.

mission plan to play in America?  
 ernational disarmament?  
 to improve law administration?  
 No?  
 ightrights must study music?  
 g being used?  
 ere Answered in

# MONITOR

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 Dairies  
 ON, D.C.



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# Limited

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ornia*

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built all-Pull-  
tuding club car  
and valet service,  
ith ladies' maid  
hower bath.

nited  
w Orleans  
n 6:40 P.M.  
a. 6:30 P.M.  
8:17 P.M.  
8:50 P.M.

1:13 P.M.  
 11:08 P.M.  
 12:20 A.M.  
 5:20 P.M.  
 10:45 P.M.  
 8:00 A.M.

General Limited  
 10:50 P.M.  
 Hudson Ter.  
 Pennsylvania

THE SOUTHERN  
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 SAVES THE MONEY

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**LWAY SYSTEM**



## RUSSE-FRENCH PARLEY PLANNED

Economic Negotiations to Be Opened in Paris—Debt Settlement Hoped For

By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—Political besides economic significance is attached here to the Russo-French negotiations opening in Paris in the middle of the month. The Soviet delegation is leaving Moscow today. French influence is being strongly exerted to obtain Soviet participation in the League of Nations disarmament conference, and it is believed here that France wants a speedy settlement of the debt question to remove the chief obstacle to the exploration possibilities of Russo-French co-operation in other fields.

It is possible that France expects Soviet support in resisting any attempt to concentrate the attention of the forthcoming conference on the problem of land armaments excluding the subject of naval disarmament, and it is emphasized here that France and Russia have serious clashing political interests in Asia or elsewhere.

It is semi-officially intimated that the system of government—guaranteed goods and credits similar to those already being negotiated with Germany—may provide a solution of the debt question, as Russia is disposed to pay higher than normal interest rates, such credits thereby enabling the creation of a fund to compensate the French bondholders.

## SENATE TO OBTAIN ALUMINUM RECORDS

Votes Demand on Federal Trade Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Without discussion or delay and also without a record vote, the Senate halted its consideration of the tax bill for a few minutes, to approve the resolution drafted by the Senate Judiciary Committee which requires the Federal Trade Commission to turn over to the Senate all the evidence it has in its files on the Aluminum Company of America, of which Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is a stockholder. The resolution was presented by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who had been directed to do so by the committee.

Before the Senate voted on the resolution, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, informed the Senate that the Aluminum Company had advised the commission that it was willing that all information in its files on the company should be made public.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, stated after the Senate had approved the Judiciary Committee resolution, of which he was the author, that the measure would halt his endeavor to obtain a senatorial investigation of the company. The Judiciary Committee has still before it the report of an inquiry made by it under the direction of Senator Walsh into the question of whether the Department of Justice had proceeded with due diligence in investigating the Federal Trade Commission's charge that the company had disregarded federal court orders.

## BROWN TO EXPAND IN ART DEPARTMENT

Will S. Taylor, Mural Painter, Added to Faculty

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8 (Special).—Art at Brown University has been rejuvenated with the addition to the faculty next September of Will S. Taylor, known best as a mural painter, who now is instructor of art at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Announcement was made today of the appointment of Mr. Taylor, an assistant professor of art and curator of the art collection in Brown University. The coming of Mr. Taylor is expected by college officials to perfect the liaison between the university and the Rhode Island School of Design, which, although not a Brown school, has been closely affiliated with the college for years. This innovation is confidently looked forward to as enhancing opportunity for the study of art in this city.

Mr. Taylor now is under commission to complete murals for the new Morgan Memorial Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, and perfected his studies under Joseph Decamp, Albert Munsell and Vesper George. He was a student under George Bridgman as holder of the national art scholarship of the

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Administration supports the policy of providing adequate quarters for its representatives in all parts of the world, it is disclosed in a letter from Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, to Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who recently introduced a bill carrying with it an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings. Pointing out that the United States

maintains 51 diplomatic missions abroad, only 14 of which are housed in government-owned buildings, and that only four of 296 consulates general and consulates are housed in American property, Mr. Kellogg said:

"Mostly in Rented Buildings

"In capitals such as Berlin, Rome, Buenos Aires, Brussels, Stockholm, The Hague, Vienna, Budapest, Warsaw and Lima, the American diplomatic representative occupies rented buildings for offices and residence, and receives no allowance for the cost of his residence.

"It is still true, as has been so often stated, that no man who is not comparatively wealthy can be an Ambassador or Minister of the United States to most foreign capitals, and, to a great extent, this Republic, the foremost democratic government in the world, and one of the wealthiest of nations, is under the necessity of limiting its choice of diplomatic representatives to men of wealth.

"No matter how able a man may be, how learned in international law and diplomatic history, how skilled in negotiation, how representative of the best in American culture, he is not eligible for appointment to most of the great diplomatic posts unless he has a large private fortune."

In some of the Oriental countries and elsewhere, where standards and modes of living are different from the United States it is difficult to find suitable houses. Mr. Kellogg further pointed out that if the United States had had the foresight to buy during the period of abnormally low prices following the war it would have saved large sums of money, but that it is futile to wait longer since prices are not likely to be lowered in the near future.

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Two of the most conspicuous examples of this condition are found in Paris and London.

The State Department pays \$440,000 a year in rent for the foreign service, which, Mr. Kellogg points out, is equivalent to 4 per cent on \$11,000,000. In addition, many of the other departments maintain offices abroad, which, under the Porter program, would be housed with the State Department offices in the larger capitals at least.

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Mr. Withers is a junior in the college of business administration and is president of his class for the second year. He is a member of Skull, and one of the organizers of Lock, the honorary sophomore society. He has been a member of the House of Representatives for three years, a member of the varsity swimming team, and a participant in the Boston University show for two years. He is also assistant business manager of the Syllabus, the junior year book of the college.

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THE efficient way in which both sides of Congress got down to business on these major issues has been the cause of great satisfaction to the Executive, it was indicated at the White House, three days after attention had been called to the political speech-making in Congress and elsewhere.

NEW YORK CITY

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## FLIER BIDS FOR ALASKAN MAIL

Lone Aviator Asks Contract Along With 79 Dog-Team Owners—Advantages Cited

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Alaskan "star" mail routes may some day be carried under the stars. An aviator company is among the bidders for the new Alaskan mail carrying contracts, which will be awarded shortly. The firm is the Alaskan



## DANISH PRINCE COMES TO BOSTON

### Captain of French Foreign Legion to Tell of Rif Revolution

Prince Aage of Denmark, captain of the French Foreign Legion, will be the principal speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Boston Foreign Policy Association at the Copple-Plaza Hotel next Saturday noon. The Rif revolution in Morocco will be the general problem under discussion.

Prince Aage has seen at first hand the Rif campaign, and will tell of his experiences. He is familiar with conditions as they exist, not only from the soldier's point of view, but because he has an excellent knowledge of what is planned and what is to be undertaken. He has been serving under the command of General de Chambrun, a direct descendant of Lafayette.

Dr. Arthur I. Andrews, professor of history and law at Tufts College, who has recently returned from an extended tour in Morocco, will also present to the meeting the results of his study of conditions there. He is O. Hudson, Bonie professor of international law at Harvard, will preside.

Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, announced today that the subject for the meeting Saturday, Feb. 27, will be the question: "Is Italy under Mussolini a World Menace?"

## MUSIC

### Walter Gieseking

Walter Gieseking gave his first Boston recital at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon. There an audience exceedingly large—as Jordan Hall audiences go—had gathered to listen to the man whose beautiful and recently, New York, listed him one of the outstanding pianists of the day.

That the expectations of Bostonian listeners were fulfilled to the last, the execution of the program, for few early departures interrupted a program which ended a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Then it "ended" only that Mr. Gieseking might traverse many encores before fully half his original audience.

Yet in the sense of being purveyor of any musical sweets, Mr. Gieseking was not to be rated a popular artist. Back's B flat major Partita, three Sonatas by Scarlatti, Schumann's "Kreisleriana," two aridly dull little Sonatas by Busini (these strangely out of place) and the entire first book of Debussy's preludes proclaimed him both musician and musical scholar.

Were this pianist a matter-of-fact, tub-thumping player, the program might easily have proved unbearable. Instead, under Mr. Gieseking's ministrations, the music of the afternoon breathed forth a rare beauty.

Back's unpretentious little suite took on no thundering immensities. Rather the cameo-like exquisiteness inherent therein pervaded. Scarlatti, too, evinced delicacy and fragility; but when it came to the second of the Sonatas, came a resplendent brightness of tonal coloring and melodic expressiveness, making heightened contrast.

That Mr. Gieseking achieves a wide span of styles all united with the coloring of his own individuality was plainly evident in his treatment of the romantic Schumann and the impressionistic Debussy. In the former, whimsical characterizations were clearly and fluently set forth. The keenly contrasted and oft-recurring moods which make the very essence of this Schumannesque music were sharpened and intensified.

But the Debussy Preludes—a complete dozen of them—proclaimed this pianist not routine but master player. The delicate, illusive convolutions of "Voiles," the fairy grace shown with "Des pas sur la neige," the flowing picturesqueness of "La fille aux cheveux de lin," the misted immensities of "La Cathédrale engloutie" and the brilliance of the concluding "Minstrel"—these all gave an impression of cumulative and flashing beauty, not soon nor willingly forgotten. Heartening news in the musical firmament. Another great pianist is come before the American public.

### Chicago Opera Company Closes Boston Season

The Chicago Civic Opera Company closed its Boston season on Saturday night with a performance of "Il Trovatore" at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Leonora.....Claudia Muzio  
Raimondo.....Richard Bonelli  
Manrico.....Antonio Manno  
Agnese.....Augusta Lenka  
Ferrando.....Virgilio Lazzari  
Ruiz.....Joe Mollie  
An Old Gypsy.....Gildo Morello  
Conductor, Henry G. Weber.

Richard Bonelli's performance as the Count in Verdi's familiar opera proved so strong dramatically and so agreeable vocally that the due course of the old story nearly went away as in a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" when a good Mercutio steals the stage from not so good Romeo. In Mr. Bonelli, Mme. Muzio found a worthy foil in the fourth act scene outside the castle. His responsiveness then fanned the fire in her that seemed until then to have been smoldering. Out of a performance of solid worth, she flashed into the full glare of her large abilities. Off stage Antonio Cortis as Manrico was doing his best work of the evening, the chorus and accompaniment did well their share, and their reward was loud applause, spontaneous and long sustained.

Among the lesser figures, fine work was done by Virgilio Lazzari as Ferrando, in standing the evening well with his dignified presence and melodious singing following the rousing

opening chorus; and Mme. Lenka, whose feeling for the Gypsy character was so strong that she often dominated the scene dramatically, and her singing was marked by an admirable rhythm and a smooth legato.

The opera Saturday afternoon was Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila," with Marguerite D'Alvarez as Dalila, Charles Marshall as Samson, and Cesare Formichi as the High Priest. Mr. Polacco conducted. Opera and principals won the approval of a large audience.

The season as a whole was successful artistically and financially; that is, the deficit to be met by the guarantors is small. The repertoire was well chosen, with an unusual number of novelties or revivals. Of these, "Fast and Furious" and "Rosenkavalier," might with advantage be repeated on the Chicagoans' next visit.

### People's Symphony

The fourteenth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra took place in the Hollis Street Theater yesterday afternoon, Stuart Mason conducting. Mieczyslaw Munz, pianist, was the assisting artist. The program:

Mendelssohn—Overture "Ruy Blas"  
Chadwick—Symphony No. 2 in B flat major, Op. 21  
Liszt—Piano Concerto in A major  
Berlioz—Marche Hongroise from "La Damnation de Faust"

The program, eminently refreshing and palatable, showed discriminating judgment on Mr. Mason's part. The overture, written, one might almost say at a moment's notice, so short was the time in which Mendelssohn wrote it, shows the smoothness and polish associated with all his music, and thus it was played by the orchestra, Mr. Mason revealing all its bright melodiousness.

Mr. Chadwick's Second Symphony was performed several years ago by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and two seasons ago the People's Symphony included the Scherzo on one of its programs. The symphony is distinguished by clarity of style and strong rhythmic themes. It suggests no particular school; rather is it novel without being daring, and in no way does it diverge from conventional form. The charming Scherzo was expressively played, and Mr. Mason, whose conducting throughout was attentive to light and shade and distinction of parts, shared with the composer, who was present, the continued applause of the delighted audience.

Mr. Munz is already well known to Boston audiences. His playing yesterday was beautiful and unimpaired by mannerisms or stress of style. The bright Hungarian March closed a concert of outstanding merit.

Next Sunday Wallace Goodrich will be guest conductor and the program will include works of Horatio Parker and F. S. Converse.

**Handel and Haydn Society.** The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave a program of miscellaneous compositions

at the concert of the People's Symphony yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The visiting soloist was Mme. Schumann-Heink, assisted by Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Stewart Wille, accompanist.

The program included an organ solo, "Thou Art the Rock," played by Rupert Siroom; choruses: Gerick, "Chorus of Homage," Frank, "Panis Angelicus," Sullivan, "O Gladsome Light" from "The Golden Legend," Beethoven, "Hallelujah—Chorus" from "The Mount of Olives"; Songs, Handel, "Armida" Aria, Mendelssohn, "Aria from 'St. Paul,'" Wagner, "Träume," Schubert, "Die Forelle," "Der Erlkönig," "Die Allmacht," Chadwick, "Allah" and "Danza," Rasbach, "Trees," O'Hara, "There Is No Death," Bizet, "Agnus Dei" (with violin obbligato), by Mme. Schumann-Heink; violin solo, Lalo, "Symphonie Espagnole," by Miss Hardeman.

This program was a welcome break in the routine of oratorios so closely associated with the Handel and Haydn Society. It is a pity that the excellent solo of its organist, Mr. Siroom, should have been marred by the needless chatter of the audience. The first chorus number also suffered, this time from the noise of late comers.

The second chorus fared better, and George Bernier's promising voice was heard to good advantage in the solo part. The last two choruses were sung with the precision

proficient with that hand as right-handed pupils were with the right. Much emphasis was laid upon the necessity of confronting all teachers of penmanship to become good blackboard writers. It was set forth that children in school are generally "from Missouri" and that they must be shown how to attain ideals of penmanship. It was felt that the teacher who could best go through with the children exactly what they must go through by way of drill and exercises would obtain the best results and the soundest basis for the confidence of pupils.

**Becoming More Important.** Many factors in contemporary life are contributing to new importance being placed on good penmanship. Part of it is due to advertising, part to the increase in the number of books published on penmanship. And it was agreed that it now becomes the duty of teachers of penmanship to teach writing in the same manner as music teachers teach music.

They must know their own subjects and be able to write, without hesitation, upon the blackboard so that, in the generally shorter allowance of time now given to practice in penmanship in schools, due to the increase in the number of subjects taught, pupils might have before them a ready example of the highest standards of penmanship.

Incidents were related by various speakers concerning economic betterment which had come to pupils through increased proficiency in handwriting. The values of various systems were emphasized although the association sponsors no system exclusively and is instead, an association working for the best advancement of all pupils of handwriting.

The merits of the "push and pull" drill, of tracing which, in turn, develops not only ability to make well the individual letters but develops facility in tracing, and the importance of securing good materials for children to work with, such as paper which is geometrically correct and styles of pens which contribute to ease and dexterity, were all discussed.

An instance of the choice of a helpful quotation to serve as exercises for writing was given thus: "Literature's best service to humanity is to help men and women to lift their eyes from the dust to the stars," and it was brought out that various teachers had, with success, employed fables and nursery rhymes to inspire primary pupils to rhythmic writing and the graceful formation of letters.

The clue to the meeting was to be found in "the challenge to penmanship" and one among the chief obligations of penmanship teachers was found to be an awareness of the peculiar requirements necessary in the teaching of the great miscellaneous group which has brought its own standards of penmanship from countries in the Old World, and the opportunities for Americanization that are at the hand of the teacher of penmanship in evening classes and settlement houses.

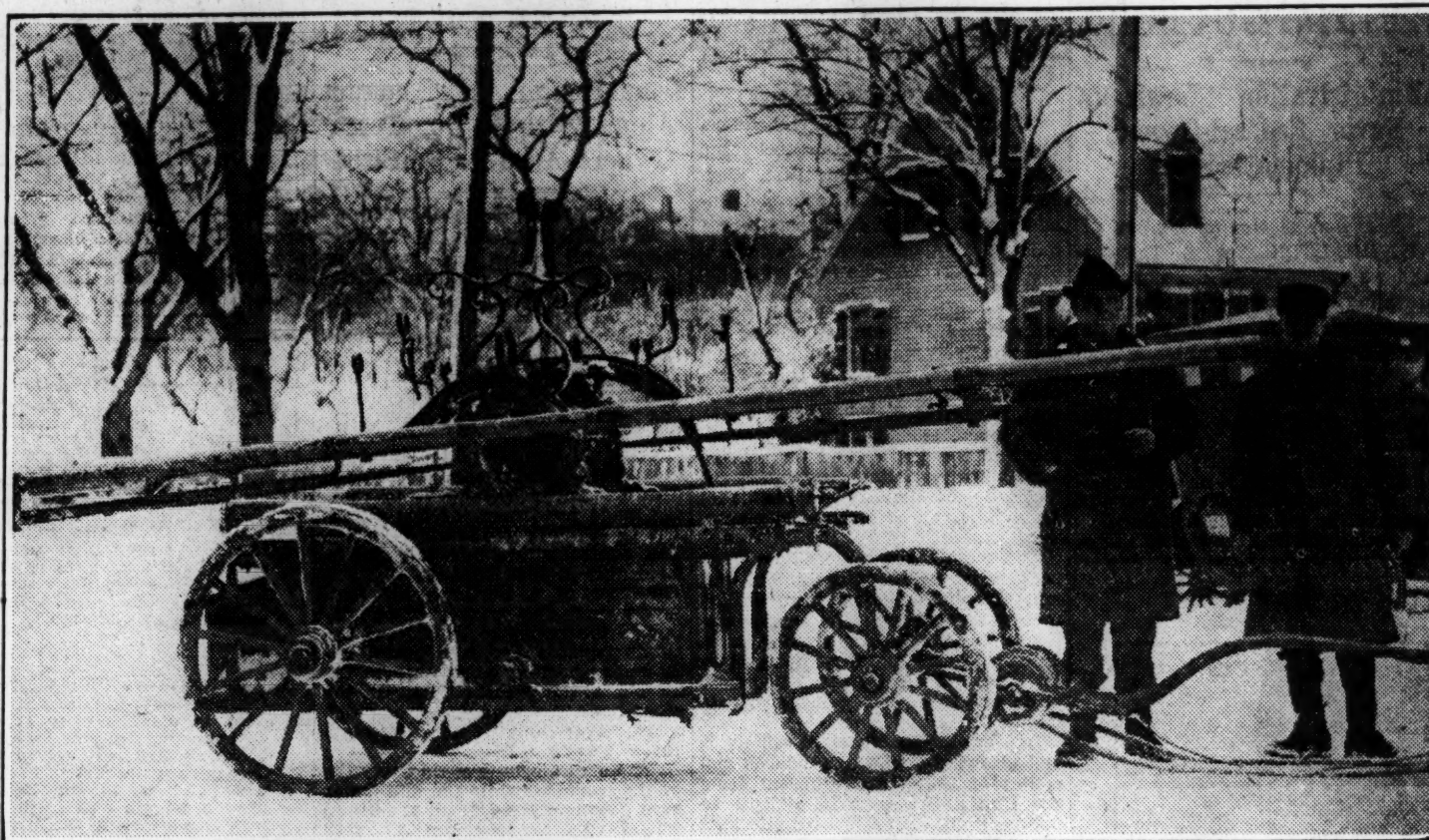
Dr. George Raleigh Coffman, professor of English at the college of practical arts and letters, Boston University, Charles E. Donor, supervisor of writing in the Salem-Bridgewater and Framingham Normal Schools discussed phases of handwriting taught in normal schools. Godfrey Dewey of Harvard University took up the subject of shorthand for general use and its possible relations to penmanship.

Other speakers were Miss Ala M. Stone of the Brierly School in New York who talked of "Results of Experiences," and Miss Isabelle Miller, supervisor of Americanization in Everett, who told of experiences in the very important work of teaching aliens to write.

It was said that carelessness or nervousness are barometers of all motor functions as well as of writing and that boys probably should be urged especially to neatness in their writing, while a frequent problem of girls was the necessity of firmer movement. The problem of the left-handed pupil was discussed briefly and the opinion offered that in the majority of cases it was comparatively simple to correct the difficulty and to teach the pupil proficiency with the right hand.

But if the pupil failed to respond to the ordinary corrective methods it was then necessary to proceed upon the line that it is not necessary for a left-handed writer to be a poor writer and that practice will make the pupil who was left-handed as

## One of the Machines Famous in the History of New England Musters



Chief Albert T. Brown and Capt. Alexander R. Lincoln of the Torrent Engine Company of West Hingham and the Old Torrent itself

## Old Torrent Engine Company Celebrating Its Centenary

West Hingham's Fire Department, Held to Be Unique Because Its Members Serve Without Pay, Opens Its Anniversary Program on Sunday

Closing the chapter of 100 years of continuous and distinguished service to the community of West Hingham, Mass., the Torrent Engine Company, considered the country's unique fire department because its members serve without pay, is this week celebrating its centennial anniversary. Open house will be held at the headquarters, and the centennial program includes a series of tribute parties, banquets and other public functions in Hingham during the ensuing six days.

A century ago, on Feb. 7, 1826, a body of interested citizens first made plans for the fire company, which has served without ceasing these many years. At that meeting was Jedediah Lincoln, who was preeminently instrumental in the undertaking. Today his great-grandson, Alexander B. Lincoln, is captain of that same company.

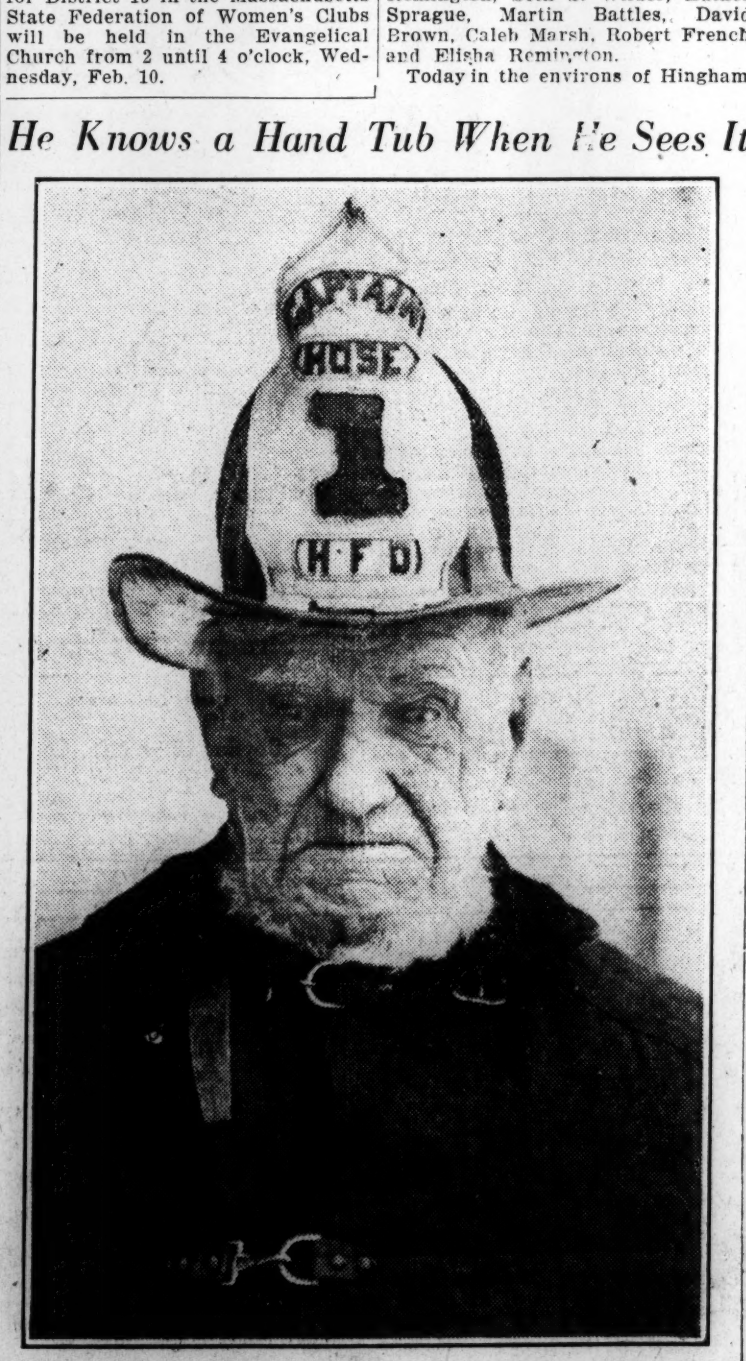
The company functioned as an independent organization until the town organized its permanent fire department, which was not until May 1, 1879.

The Board of Engineers, a chief and two district chiefs are appointed by the selectmen, and they, like the members, receive no salary. The various companies in the department elect their own membership and officers; it has been a tradition since the meeting of the old Torrent Company, back in 1826, Company rivalry is keen. The department is day ranks high and is considered to be one of the best fighting forces of its size in the State.

Soon after the establishment of the Torrent Company, said to be the first fire company in the State of Massachusetts, Isaac Little was elected captain. The members were Edward Casneau, William Hobart, Jacob Marsh, Quincy Hersey, George French, William Hudson, Eben S. Palmer, Levi French, Isaac Lane, Eliza Benson, T. W. Marsh, Bela Remington, Seth S. Wilder, Luther Sprague, Martin Battles, David Brown, Caleb Marsh, Robert French and Eliza Remington.

Today in the environs of Hingham

## He Knows a Hand Tub When He Sees It



Andrew J. Clark of Hingham, Oldest Former Member of the Torrent Engine Co.

by the name of Hose and Chemical Company 2.

The centennial committee includes: Capt. Alexander R. Lincoln, Lieut. Francis Barrett, George Cartwright, William Griggs, Townsend, Leslie Townsend, William R. Gorman, Hugh Gorman, Robert Cooper, Joseph Tuscher, Charles Jackson, Howard Inman, David Delay, Donald Foley and Fred Gordon.

## State Will Give Birds Grain Free

Game Director Calls Attention to Fact That Storm Makes Need of Feeding

Grain to feed wild birds will be furnished free to any Massachusetts citizens who care to apply at the State House, William C. Adams, director of the state division of fisheries and game, announced today, in a statement which calls attention to the fact that every effort should be made at this time to provide for wild life.

The statement in part follows: "As a heavy fall of snow has covered the ground, the natural food of the majority of birds will be covered up and many of them will perish unless every effort is made to get feed to them."

"Grain can be secured free of charge by writing or telephoning to the office of the Division of Fisheries and Game at the State House, but this grain should not be used for feeding pigeons, English sparrows, crows, starlings and other non-useful birds."

"Although this winter has so far been favorable to the birds, special efforts should be made to bring them through this emergency by putting out food for them. As the winter progresses their vitality becomes low and one severe storm will affect them greatly if their food supply is covered by the snow or ice."

"Almost any sort of grain which is not too large is suitable for the birds, but they must be given 'grit' such as sand, gravel or ashes as well as the grain."

"Help to feed the birds now and they will help to feed you next summer by safeguarding our agricultural crops against the ravages of insects."

## MR. RATCLIFFE TO TALK TO WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist and lecturer, is to be the speaker at the February forum of the Women's City Club in Steiner Hall next Wednesday evening, taking for his subject "What's Wrong With England?"

This will be in answer to recent articles, such as those of Deane Inge and Sir Philip Gibbs on the alleged decline of England since the war.

Tomorrow evening Mrs. Theodore Thomas, whose husband for many years conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York and who founded the famous Theodore Thomas Orchestra, is to speak on music of the Colonial period, in the clubhouse.

## Libraries' Rarities and Relics Derived From Various Sources

Charles Knowles Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, Has Interesting Story Whence Came the Collection Under His Care

Books printed a century and more ago have irresistible lure for those to whom the earlier American chronicle was no more made up of the legends of the time, but of the actual incidents of the time. A collection of attractive small volumes of the early nineteenth century has been given by Mrs. Herman F. Vickery, and G. O. G. Coale has made gift of a group of illustrated pamphlets of unusual antiquarian interest and value.

Literature of the Old World is represented in the gift from C. H. Parker in a curious old volume entitled "La Chiesa Ducale di S. Marco" which is dated 1755.

In the gift of a memoir of Nathaniel Bowditch by La Place from Miss Mary Lee Ware another link is provided in the history of this important Boston family, and the pictorial record of early Boston is further strengthened by the availability of a splendid photograph of West Street, near Tremont.

The answer to the query as to whether such gifts to a library serve any frequent purpose or a sufficient need to warrant their appearance on the shelves and in the files is perhaps best made by a characteristic roll of inquiries made of the reference librarian of the Athenaeum in the course of a short period.

**What One Would Know.** Inquirers would know explicitly of the sumptuary laws of Greece, the law regarding the Boxer indemnity, and whether Benjamin Franklin ever visited Ecton. It will be remembered that the "rankin family" originally came from Ecton, in Northumberlandshire; questions as well concerning the tabulated estimate of illiteracy among soldiers during the World War, the origin of the phrase, "the under dog"; whether James Savage mentioned gardens in his letters, and the location of the sentence, "Yes, twine for me the cypress bough." As well, how could such questions as these be answered without the constant refreshing and broadening of a library's research funds of material?

"What was public opinion on Sinclair's 'The Goose Step'?"

How could sample speeches of congratulation be supplied, or an article on the cost of Columbus' caravels, or information concerning the founder of the Elizabethan Society in Yale, or a map showing the old street from Avon Street, Boston, or response made to a telegram concerning whether the present pulpit in the Old South Church is similar to the one it contained in 1775?

Or the name supplied of the British admiral who "backed Dewey against Dietrich." Or the date when Bainbridge took command of the Constitution, and even the story of "Nora Begg," which the reference librarian knew meant "The Story of Nuremberg."

From Charles H. Taylor there has been received a group of tickets to the old time Athenaeum exhibitions. Also through Russell G. Fessenden it was possible to acquire a number of valuable folios.

## STORE GARAGES PARK 3000 CARS

Retail Trade Board Reports on Scheme of Accommodating Shoppers

More than 3000 automobiles of customers of the 96 stores in the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were accommodated by the garage facilities offered free to customers, from establishment of the present time system Nov. 13 up to the present time, according to figures issued today through David Bloomfield, manager of the board. Expansion of free parking for customers during morning hours has resulted in four garages being available, and if present arrangements work out satisfactorily in summer months, two more will be added, he said.

"The garage owners with whom we have the above arrangements," he said, "are enthusiastic over the plan. It has helped them get their garages before the public in a way that would have been very costly to them; it has helped them get other business, such as night trucking storage, and they have sold quantities of gasoline, oil and accessories."

## Real Test This Summer

"The real test of the plan will come in the spring and summer, when we expect the peak to be reached. That is the time when a large number of people move to summer homes and when our streets have the greatest load of automobile traffic. Another factor which may have its effect on the success of the plan is the intention of the new Mayor of Boston to add a large number of traffic officers to enforce parking regulations more strictly than has been possible with a limited police force."

In explaining the free parking plan, Mr. Bloomfield said that parking spaces for customers are provided for one or more of the following reasons: to help relieve traffic congestion in a retail district; to induce more trade to come to a particular store or group of stores; to meet competition by offering a service which other stores do not give; to make a profit on the use of facilities or through the sale of automobile supplies and accessories.

"Assuming," he added, "that traffic conditions require some such relief as special parking facilities offer, the question arises as to how this service may best be rendered, and with the least addition to the burden of overhead expense in operating a store."

## Bill an Experiment

"The experience of stores and parking places for customers is still in the experimental stage. No one can say finally whether provision of parking spaces by individual store or by collective action is the better one. Point, however, ought to be stressed. Whether an individual merchant or a group of merchants establishes such facilities they should come only as the result of a very careful study of street traffic conditions and the experience of the city."

"In the first place, one should as whether parking regulations in the city are reasonable and proper and bear in mind that their purpose is to help business grow and not stifle it. If such regulations are reasonable, are they being adequately enforced?"

"When these questions have been answered satisfactorily then the question of how much parking facilities will or will not increase business, what the cost of such facilities will be, what the return will be, should be considered."

The new garage of the Jordan Marsh store is rapidly approaching completion. This garage will cost about \$1,000,000 and will accommodate about 600 cars. Final plans for operation are not read for announcement, but it is expected that this garage will be substantial relief for the situation in which this large store finds itself."

## CITY TAX COLLECTOR SCHEDULES AUCTION

Unpaid Real Estate Levies Total \$3,401,981.70

William M. McMorro, Boston tax collector, has announced that the city will auction on March 15 a real estate on which taxes remain unpaid.

Advertisements of these estates in the city record will start Saturday next and continue for two successive Saturdays. The collection department will remain open every day until the 15th of March for the payment of bills. The amount of outstanding real estate taxes is \$3,401,981.70, representing 8000 estates on which the 1925 taxes remain unpaid.

This ultimatum to Boston's delinquent taxpayers today is in line with the declaration of Mayor Nichols when he assumed office the full support of the new administration without regard to politics or person would be directed to the collection of all revenue not only due but long overdue, to municipal treasury.

## TECH ALUMNI OFFICER WILL VISIT 21 CITIES

Orville B. Denison, secretary treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, left Boston last night on a seven weeks' trip to the local alumni clubs in the south and west. In all of the 21 cities he plans to visit, a dinner or luncheon is being arranged and in addition he will make personal calls on alumni in each city in the interests of Technology.

His itinerary comprises Richmond, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, La., Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., Portland, Ore., Seattle, and Spokane, Wash., Butte, Mont., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., Kansas City, and St. Louis, Mo., Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. He expects to be back March 21.



## MORE EXTENSIVE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING URGED ON FARMERS

Report of New England Survey Made by Boston Chamber of Commerce Also Advises Developing Consumer Demand and Crop Diversity

Establishment of more extensive co-operative marketing among New England farmers and the use of more modern methods in developing the consumer demand are the leading recommendations advanced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce following a detailed survey of farming conditions as essential steps toward a more prosperous agriculture in all the New England states.

The report likewise urges a greater diversity of crops continuing emphasis upon high quality of product, and particular attention to the needs of reforestation. The survey was completed by a large committee of agricultural specialists, headed by George H. Ellis, of Boston, and Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture. Dr. E. Eugene Barker, an expert in agricultural research, assisted the committee.

### Unorganized Position

In connection with co-operative marketing, the report declares: "One large factor in the farmer's present plight is his generally unorganized position. In this respect he is not on the same standing with men in other industries and trades; he is at a disadvantage in all that affects competitive interests. Where farmers have organized themselves into groups for business purposes, it has often been found to be of great benefit. The individual farmer is usually too occupied raising his crops and tending to his animals, with all the labor and details of attention these require, to pay much attention to the marketing of his products. He often has neither time, taste, nor training for it. When he unites with other farmers for the purpose of marketing his products, the association is in a position to secure the time and services of a person responsible to them who can devote the best place to market their products and to buy their supplies and whose training and experience fit him to do so most efficiently.

"It is not always, however, that the farmer will be selling through large organizations with their expert marketing men. He must learn to keep himself informed, so far as possible, of the conditions of the markets for his products to see how he can, with advantage, change his production more favorably to meet the market demand. Marketing, in these times, has come to be of importance to the success of farming, quite equal to the science and art of production. Either the farmer must master the market situation individually or he must tie up his interests in a larger organization that will successfully deal with the situation for him."

The necessity for the production of more forest products is particularly emphasized in the chamber's report, which adds:

"The rapid depletion of the forest resources of the country and the many essential uses to which their products are put, make it practically certain that wood is one farm crop which will always command a good market. It is also certain that after the exhaustion of the remaining supplies of virgin timber, New England will have a decided advantage in meeting the competition of other regions because of the heavy freight charges involved in transporting so bulky a product as wood. Moreover, the wood crop does not have to be harvested each year, as do corn, hay, onions and apples, but can be stored in the standing tree until conditions are favorable for its utilization.

### Woodlot an Asset

"In view of these facts, the woodlot is apt to prove an increasingly valuable asset, to the improvement of which more attention can profitably be paid. The foresighted farmer will not only leave his young stands to grow in size and quality and to take advantage of appreciating market prices; he will also endeavor to increase their growth by cultural measures and will set out new forests on unused parts of the farm."

"The work in the woodlot falls well into the labor program of the farmer's year. Like the brief season for making maple sugar, it does not conflict with the raising of crops or caring for stock. Winter, when snow covers the ground and facilitates the moving of sleds, is the best time for the farmer to cut and haul his logs, remove dead or drying trees, and 'weed trees' of the less valuable species and thin and trim his forest to regulate the amount of sunlight admitted and increase the growth of his crop, as planting of new trees can ordinarily be done in early spring or late fall, before the land is in suitable condition for planting other crops, or after they have been harvested. Thus the woodlot provides profitable occupation for those seasons of the year when otherwise there would be little besides chores to occupy the time of the farmer and his hired man, thus doing its part to balance the farmer's work and to make it possible for him to provide steady, year-round employment to his hired man."

In referring to studies of farm profits in Massachusetts, the committee advocates a diversity of crops: "The most significant conclusions derived from these studies indicate that under present conditions of the prices of labor, imported feeds, and sale value of products, and over a period of years, the farmer should not specialize too strongly. He should diversify his farm activities and sources of income to the extent of a third major item, and often he could profitably add a fourth as a minor project.

"For example, if he is heavily engaged in dairying and apple-growing he will do well not to add to the size of his dairy herd and more acreage to his orchard, but rather to develop his poultry interests and perhaps to raise some truck crops also. Thus he will not have his eggs all in one basket.

"If the apple crop falls one season, as it did in 1921, or the price of milk leaves no margin over the cost of production, or the bottom drops out of the potato market, he will still have other lines to tide him over—unless they too be depressed. The same advice is advanced to the farmers in the dairying section, the Sheffield area. In any case, and in either section, however, the diversifi-

## PRICE CONTROL LOSES SUPPORT

National Commerce Chamber Not to Work for Legislation in Congress

Price-control legislation now pending in the United States Congress will not be supported by the United States Chamber of Commerce, as the referendum conducted by the national chamber among the member chambers throughout the United States, failed to show the necessary two-thirds majority for adoption as a policy of the national organization.

The Boston Chamber recently completed its referendum among local business men, which showed a decided opposition to price maintenance by manufacturers aided by laws permitting such action. Previously, the Retail Trade Board, representing the retail stores of Boston, went on record decisively against it.

Advices received by Boston today from Washington indicate that the results of the referendum throughout the country showed a majority in favor of retail price control, but the majority was too small to amount to anything, the by-laws of the national chamber providing that any proposition submitted to the membership must receive at least a two-thirds majority of the total vote cast, to be adopted.

The referendum, identically the same as sent to the members of the Boston chamber recently, contained five questions. The first one brought 1079 answers in favor and 911 against, to the national chamber. This question was:

"Should there be federal legislation permitting the seller of identified merchandise sold under competitive conditions under a distinguishing name, trade mark or brand, to control the resale price thereof?"

Mr. Hahn of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, of New York, who was recently in Boston, participating in a semi-public debate on this question, arguing on the negative side, in the presence of retail merchants, refers to the result of the referendum as "sound common sense" and says that the vote on question No. 1 was especially significant "because there the question was plainly put as to whether or not there should be legislation permitting the trademark or brand proprietor to fix the resale price."

"On the basis of the 704 chambers, which voted in the referendum, it would have required 1327 votes to carry this question affirmatively. The final tally showed 1079 in favor and 911 against. This was a great victory for common sense."

Melville D. Liming of the Boston Chamber's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs considered the result of the referendum as follows:

"In general clerical work, acting as waitress in summer and caring for children were used by these students to fill in when other jobs failed. The success of these girls, who are not exceptional examples of earning power displayed, evidences that it is possible to earn while at college, and still lose no part of the fun of college life, or of academic rating, for one of these girls has had through her whole four years scholarships given on the basis of scholastic standing, and several have had such scholarships during two or three of their college years."

## College Girls Earning Way to Degrees at Radcliffe

Five Seniors Among Those Almost Entirely Self-Supporting—Housework, Selling, Art, Typing, Writing and Tutoring Among Activities

Reports from the Radcliffe College Appointment Bureau, under the direction of Miss Lucy J. O'Mara, show an unusual earning power displayed by some students. There are five seniors who have been almost entirely self-supporting during the four years.

In each case \$500 a year is allowed for room and board which was worked out by the students living with families, either acting as companions or doing a slight amount of housework in return for board and lodging. From their summer earnings \$12 a week is allowed for room and board.

In one case a girl earned during four years in college \$3000. Her chief means of support was in editing and selling a music book. She reported for the Boston American on Saturday nights, and taught in a Unitarian Sunday school on Sunday mornings, and she managed the lantern slides in the lectures in a fine arts course at Radcliffe.

Another girl for two years ran a summer camp of her own for small children. In the winters she acted as chauffeur in a family, tutored a class of children in English literature, and conducted an outing class. In another case a girl capitalized her artistic gifts. Besides designing and executing settings for plays in private schools, she modeled figur-

ines in red wax representing the Indian life of northern Maine for an archaeological museum near Boston, and during her four years cooked for the family with which she lived.

The girl who earned more than \$3000 in her four years derived her main source of income from doing typing of theses and manuscripts, and from department store selling in the book department. In the summer this girl worked in an electrical factory making electrical appliances.

One girl acted as an assistant for an insurance agent and went about making inventories of large estates, and during her college months, besides cooking for the family with whom she lived, engaged in dressmaking.

In general clerical work, acting as waitress in summer and caring for children were used by these students to fill in when other jobs failed. The success of these girls, who are not exceptional examples of earning power displayed, evidences that it is possible to earn while at college, and still lose no part of the fun of college life, or of academic rating, for one of these girls has had through her whole four years scholarships given on the basis of scholastic standing, and several have had such scholarships during two or three of their college years."

Melville D. Liming of the Boston Chamber's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs considered the result of the referendum as follows:

## WOMAN'S CAREER LINKED TO HOME

Institute for Co-ordination Recently Established at Smith College

Reconciliation of professional and intellectual pursuits of women with obligations of the home is the objective of the Institute for Co-ordination of Women's Interests, recently organized at Smith College, Prof. Ethel Puffer Howes, director of the institute, told an audience of men and women assembled in Perkins Hall this morning under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

The work of the institute is to be conducted along the lines of practical experiment and research. It has the financial backing for three years of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation of New York City and the co-operation of Smith College through several departments by which much of the work will be done.

The research unit will study methods and means for happily and harmoniously releasing the young housewife from the performance of certain household and family duties without neglecting them, Professor Howes said. The second study will be utilization of the time thus gained. This would be used for more study, constructive reading courses, or professional and commercial pursuits. The work will include a study of the part-time job, business or professional, and will give particular attention to the position that is not restrictive as to hours, because it is often out of the question for the housekeeper, and particularly for a mother, to keep regular business hours.

The institute plans to study this question on a national scale and to list different kinds of work which will allow a professional woman to keep in active touch with her profession during those years when obligations in her home prevent engrossing participation in outside activities.

Experimentation will be with co-operative ventures, which may allow any group of young married women to join together for more efficient accomplishment of home duties, it was explained. The first of these ventures is a co-operative nursery, which is already under way in Northampton. It has been found that it can be run with a very moderate outlay on the part of each home. Co-operative food service and co-operative laundries also are to be studied.

Public utilities are to be discussed by the Cambridge League of Women Voters at its meeting at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, on Wednesday afternoon. Speakers expected are:

James H. Hustis, president, Boston & Maine Railroad; Edward Dana, general manager, Boston Elevated Railroad; C. G. McDavitt, assistant vice-president, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; Frank H. Golding, general manager, Cambridge Electric Light Company; A. M. Barnes, president, Cambridge Gas Light Company; Henry G. Wells, State Commissioner of Public Utilities.

Adverse reports on two resolutions before the Massachusetts Legislature to memorialize Congress for legislation allowing the sale of light wines and beers were reported Saturday by the Committee on Constitutional Law. One of the bills sought to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers, and was introduced by William I. Hennessey, State Senator, of Dorchester. The other measure sought similar action to authorize the manufacture and sale of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

The committee, of which Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston is Senate chairman, and C. Wesley Hale of Springfield, house chairman, gave the bills hearing a short time ago, and filed its adverse report today.

TESTIMONIAL FOR MRS. BARRON Mrs. Jennie Leitman Barron, recently elected to the Boston School Committee, is to be guest of honor at a testimonial dinner at the Somerset Hotel on Feb. 17 to be given by the committee, which actively supported her campaign for election. Dr. William F. Anderson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, is to be toastmaster. Mrs. Ely Feibelman is chairman.

LECTURES FOR TEACHERS' CLUB "Glimpses of Egypt Old and New," an illustrated lecture, will be given for the Boston Teachers' Club by a member, Miss Maud Hartwell, of the Dorchester High School, at Pilgrim Hall next Wednesday evening.

VOTERS LEAGUE SPEAKERS Public utilities are to be discussed by the Cambridge League of Women Voters at its meeting at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, on Wednesday afternoon. Speakers expected are:

## BRITISH BOYS IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Farm Teaching Assures Future to Boys and Girls of Old-Country Slums

PERTH, W. Aust., Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A unique institution is the Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra, out amid the agricultural areas of the State where 204 boys and girls, from the slums and streets of English and Scottish cities, are being trained in duties attendant upon farm life. The idea behind this beautifully philanthropic enterprise is to make the farm self-contained and progressive, and to insure for the little students a well-balanced education.

The Fairbridge school began about four years ago, but on a site less favorable and farther from the city. All these defects have been remedied, and the present farm could hardly be improved upon. Children are rescued from the slum towns of England, and brought to Western Australia in batches, as opportunities are available. Some hundreds of acres of crop are under cultivation on the farm, which has also a flock of sheep and other stock, orchards and flower and vegetable gardens, and general agricultural produce. The boys are given every branch of active farm training under a capable, and genial superintendent, whose wife instructs the girls in the domestic arts. The curriculum embraces physical, mental and moral discipline.

The farm consists of cottages over each of which a house mother presides, who has in her charge about 15 boys or girls. Breakfast and dinner are taken all together in a central dining hall, but tea is served in the cottages, and is an independent meal. The evidence of daintiness and efficiency throughout the farm and domestic quarters, with their pretty gardens, is sufficient indication of the happiness of this little community out in the big spaces of Western Australia.

The boys have their Scout patrol, and the girls their detachments of Guides, with an abundance of grounds for camping and study. There is a state school on the farm, and attendance, of course, is compulsory. Obviously, the inspiration behind the whole work is the children.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DECREASES WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company carried 36,781,497 passengers in 1925, a loss of 5,115,806, compared with 1924. The company continues its 10-cent zone rate, and also has to meet sharp motor bus and taxi competition.

Selling for Little More—and in Some Cases No More Than You Would Pay in the Oriental Rug Marts from Which They Came!

# Connoisseur's Collection of Old Persian Rugs at Exceedingly Low Prices

Various Scatter Size Rugs—Room Size Rugs—Many of Our Own Pieces Reduced to Match These Impressive Prices

## 150 Persian Hall Runners

\$49.50 \$59.50 \$75 \$95

Heavy, silky Persian Hall Runners, just as they were collected in the Orient. There are rare old weaves of Kurdsians, Serrebends, Ferrehghans, Ghenjjs and Hamadans. Sizes range from 9 feet to 16 feet long and from nearly three feet to almost five feet wide. Every strip a masterpiece of coloring and design.

## Room and Scatter Size Rugs

From Scatter Sizes Up to Large Room Sizes

at \$29.75

at \$53.50

Heavy, silky scatter size rugs. Two or three would be ample to furnish the average room. Distinctive, artistic in design and rich in coloring.

Antique, semi-antique and modern Persian, Asia Minor and Caucasian scatter rugs, 3 to 4 feet wide and 6 to 7 feet long. Many old Persians in the lot.

at \$197.50

at \$300

Herez and Varak room size. Oriental rugs, averaging 9 feet x 12 feet. Every inch made by hand, yet priced but little more than good machine made rugs.

4 bales room size Kermanshah rugs, marked at about 1/2 the usual price. Pieces of rare beauty, so much desired in well appointed New England homes.

RUGS—FOURTH FLOOR—HOVEY'S

C. F. Hovey Co.

Established 1841

BOSTON

## THE STORY

RUG MEN who have been with us twenty years and longer, cannot recall a similar instance when so many rare Persian rugs have been offered at one time—and at such commendable savings.

A collection of rare examples of the Persian rug weaving art, collected by a noted connoisseur.

These rugs have been collected from almost every section of the Orient, and many of them have come from sections where few white men have trod. Many were secured by crossing the golden rim of the desert on swaying camel or patient, plodding mule. The collector loved Oriental rugs, it was his business and his pleasure. No journey was too long or fraught with too many dangers to balk his quest.

### Masterpiece Piled on Masterpiece

The collection grew—piece by piece—rue after rue until the group became most notable. These are the rugs that go on sale Monday—at Hovey's.

### Gems of Color—Gems of Design

Rare blendings of color that defy the brush of an artist and the pen of a genius. Soft, mellow tones, glowing tones, tones of surpassing beauty.

### Rare Rugs for Your Home

Many home owners have dreamed of owning rugs such as these—and only prohibitive prices kept their dreams from becoming realities. But now, the rugs of your dreams are priced within the limits of your purse—and added to this is the convenience of the Hovey Budget plan which permits you to pay in small monthly payments.

### We Invite You

Whether you purchase or not, Hovey's invites you Monday to view and enjoy with us the beauty of this peerless collection of Oriental Rugs.

## Oriental Rugs May Be Bought on HOVEY'S Budget Plan

A convenient, dignified plan by which you may pay for your rugs while using them.

\*Registered, C. F. Hovey Co.



22 STATES HAVE  
WOMAN JURORSRecord of Service Praised  
in Analysis Published  
in Bar Journal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—In 22 states women serve on juries and in the remaining 26 states the problem whether they are entitled to do so has resolved itself into a question of interpretation of the statutes in the respective states, prescribing qualifications of jurors, it is announced in the current issue of the American Bar Association Journal, official periodical published here.

An analysis of women and jury service by Miss Elizabeth M. Sheridan, Philadelphia, lawyer, indicates, she writes, that suffrage does not carry as a necessary incident imposition of jury duty.

After detailed analysis of comments regarding service of women jurors which she gathered from judges, court clerks and others, the writer states: "If it be conceded that women make as good jurors as men, the State has the right to their service on juries. Nor does it seem to allow them a wide latitude in excuses. That practice is inclined to narrow the selection or shift the burden of responsibility upon the already heavily laden shoulder of busy women with a conscience. Then, too, the undesirable women who are in the service fee appeals is thereby increased.

Widens Available Choice  
"If women's presence upon the jury is an aid in administration of justice, or in solving of problems incidental thereto; if it widens the choice and enlarges the number of eligible so that a better class of jurors is available, then her personal pleasure should be no further consulted than man's has been."

The writer received, in response to a request for his opinion, from Harold H. Butler, "outstanding member of the Philadelphia bar," the following comment: "I should say that the average woman juror is a better juror than the average man juror."

From George Brodbeck, clerk of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, she obtained a statement endorsing women jurors. This says in part: "Women come from a different atmosphere than men and are without prejudice; they have the appearance of calmness and follow the evidence more closely."

Absence of Prejudice

"Contrary to the general expectation they are less emotional. There is an absence of prejudice among women jurors toward corporations, railroads, insurance companies, and other concerns which is sometimes exhibited by men."

Men look things in the light of their own pocketbooks. Women as a rule consider the contract, liability, or negligence of litigants in light of the evidence and find accordingly. Within the jury room men give considerable weight to the opinion of the woman juror."

Judge Robert Marx of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, said: "A jury of both sexes is likely to be carried away by sympathy or sentiment for a woman litigant than a jury composed entirely of men. It is possible to secure the best type of women for jury service. The best type of men frequently cannot leave their work or business without great sacrifice to serve for any continuous period upon a jury."

ARMY AIR CORPS  
SHAKEUP LOOMS

(Continued from Page 1)

recommendations was introduced immediately afterward and now is before the House.

One of the anonymous circulars now in the secretary's possession, and represented as having been distributed from air service headquarters, declares there must be more "educational work" in Congress, and urges recipients of the circulars to be busy in the interest of a separate air corps.

War department officials are considering this language in the light of the declaration of President Coolidge, when he approved the Mitchell court martial findings.

"The theory of government," said the President, "implies that every official so long as he retains office shall comport himself with respect toward his superiors. This is especially true of those in the military service. Unless this rule is applied there can be no discipline in the army and navy, without which these two forces would not only be without value as a means of defense, but would become actually a menace to society. Discipline is the whole basis of military training."

Air Corps Circular

The circular urging "educational work" for a separate air corps has attached to it a summary of General Patrick's recent testimony, in which he held that the air board recommendations do not go far enough.

"It is the general opinion," said the circular, "that the Military Affairs committee of the House looks with favor upon a reorganization of the air service along the same general lines as the marine corps is now organized under the Secretary of the Navy. This idea was presented to them by General Patrick when he appeared before them as a witness on Jan. 26 and 27 of this year."

"There is no doubt but that if the military committee reports favorably upon such a reorganization to the House, it will have a decided effect upon that body when the bill comes to a vote. For the last year much work has been done in an endeavor to educate Congress along general aviation lines and impress upon them the actual power of the air force."

"We have tried to put across the idea of reorganization in which the air service can be developed and operated so that it will be able to give its maximum efficiency and effectiveness."

Plea for Lobbying  
"This education! work is as much yours as it is ours, and now is the psychological moment for you toNEW RUMANIAN  
ALLIANCE URGEDAgreement More in Keeping  
With Locarno Model May  
Meet Polish Wishes

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 8.—The decision to postpone the regular semiannual conference of the Little Entente and meantime have a brief informal meeting between the Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Rumanian foreign ministers on Feb. 10 is believed to indicate that important political changes are pending in Eastern Europe.

First, it is assumed here that normal diplomatic and economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Rumania are likely soon to be established.

Second, Poland's improved relations with the Soviet Government raise the question of the renewal of the Rumanian-Polish military alliance, which shortly expires. This alliance is expressly directed against Russia.

With the better European situation resulting from Locarno, the changing attitude of neighboring states toward Russia and the increasing respect for the authority of the League, it is recognized here that Poland is likely to be unwilling—even if Rumania desired—to renew its alliance with the existing obligations.

Nevertheless, it is felt that a new Rumanian-Polish agreement less directly aimed against Russia and more in keeping with the Locarno model should be drawn up. Pending further development in Czech-Rumanian relations and the outcome of the negotiations for a Rumanian-Polish alliance, the Bucharest Government naturally prefers the postponement of a formal conference of the Little Entente.

License Plates

in Vivid Colors

Green, Blue, and Black Pre-

dominate—Nine States Use

Green on Black

Predominating colors for the 1926 passenger automobile license plates in the various states are green, blue and black. Of these three, plates with green background and white lettering occur most frequently.

There are nine states using this combination and six each using white on black and white on blue. The next in popularity are black on white, of which there are four, and black on orange and black on yellow, of which there are three.

Dark backgrounds are in favor, there being 32 dark and 22 light. A few unusual combinations are the black on bronze of Porto Rico, the vermilion on gray of New Mexico and the green on gold of Vermont.

At the same gallery there are shown a group of illustrations by Eleanor Mason. This is a new name added to a list of contributors to this delicate medium hereabouts. Miss Mason performs with all the gentleness and precision that the miniature subject inspires. She concentrates the qualities that characterize her sitters in a small but telling space. Her colors are soft in tone, her drawing careful although not too meticulous, her compositions have the element of novelty and variety. One approaches these small characterizations with delight.

At Marjorie Knapp's Bookshop on Mount Vernon Street there is an informal exhibition of oils by two local artists. The one group is by Evelyn Pennegar. She has painted scenes of the town of Greenfield for her subject matter. She has displayed the beauty of the autumnal foliage in its richest moments when it is thick and heavy and exuberant. She paints in a manner that is adapted to the subject rather freely and broadly with not too great an emphasis upon detail.

The other group at the bookshop is painted by Maria Alexander, who is also a landscape artist. This artist paints with even fewer details, with a more illusive brush. "Chocorua" is a particularly successful one. It displays the artist's ability to establish the imaginative side of her subject in a brief and suggestive manner. She understands that greater art lies more in those things that are eliminated very often than in what is included.

At Doll &amp; Richards on Newbury Street there are some of the delicate water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Again this artist brings to us the beauties of Venice and Paris, the expensive public squares flanked by majestic architecture, luminous almost transparent in its reflection of the light. Sometimes the color effect is opalescent vari-toned, pale, sometimes there is a greater depth such as in the "Grand Canal, a Night in May." Mr. Tuttle carries the observer into an ecstasy of dream and reverie. His pictures present broad areas of space, pale luminous color, vibrant sunlight, all of it leading itself to dream substance.

CONVICTION FOUND

IN BUCKETING CASE

A jury in the first session of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court found Charles Deal guilty of bucketing. Mr. Deal was manager of the brokerage firm of Wellington &amp; Co. at 101 Milk Street. He is one of several who were indicted in connection with the affairs of the firm, after an investigation conducted by Frank Haggerty and George Farrell, inspectors of police headquarters.

Edward Rosenberg, who described himself as a silent partner in the firm, pleaded guilty last summer, and his case has not been disposed of. Sigmund Levy, an employee of the firm, also pleaded guilty, and disposition is pending in his case. Achilles De Salvo and George Alexander, who were co-defendants with Deal, pleaded guilty to the same offenses against them. Alexander was sentenced to 60 days in the Charles Street Jail and to pay a fine of \$300. De Salvo's case is still pending.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.  
The Republic Railway & Light Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports a surplus of \$1,083,779 after taxes and charges but before depreciation, compared with \$702,642 in 1924.NEW RUMANIAN  
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(Continued from Page 1)

Brenner frontier, but Fascist Italy can if necessary carry the tricolor beyond the Brenner frontier."

These last words were received with tremendous applause, all the disputes rising to their feet singing Giovinezza. The papers generally refrain from comment on Signor Mussolini's speech, saying that his speech was an embodiment of Fascism.

Newspapers Declare That  
Comment Is Unnecessary

ROME, Feb. 8 (P)—All the newspapers agree that the speech of Signor Mussolini on the anti-Italian campaign in Germany was such a thoroughgoing embodiment of the spirit of Fascist Italy that comment was considered superfluous, almost impossible. But the Popolo di Roma and Messaggero lengthily analyze its international significance.

The ultra-Fascist Imero, in triple headlines says: "No comment on Mussolini's speech; it is necessary that it remain with us in its nude Roman potency," but it spreads across its full sheet a quotation from another of the Premier's addresses: "Brennero is not the point of arrival, but the point of departure."

The fateful words which were uttered by Signor Mussolini in the thronged Italian Chamber were an unmistakable warning to Germany and had particular reference to a recent speech of Dr. Held, the militant Bavarian Premier, who called upon all good Germans to help their fellow countrymen in southern Tyrol, now under Italian sovereignty by virtue of the Treaty of St. Germain.

Diplomacy of Direct Action

Signor Mussolini's speech was remarkable for its detail and clearness and gave the Fascist Premier another chance to display his knowledge of Fascist diplomacy of direct action and this he did with old-time fervor, much to the approval of the Fascist deputies.

With reference to Dr. Held's speech in the Bavarian Diet, in which the Premier quoted him as saying, "We must do all we can to ameliorate the situation in South Tyrol, and all who can must support the Germans in the upper Adige, and I myself protest in the most energetic manner against the brutal violence in South Tyrol," Signor Mussolini exclaimed: "I declare that this speech is simply unheard of from a diplomatic point of view, for even before the war there was never a question of a German South Tyrol. The treaty of St. Germain, between Italy and Austria, gave us that territory, and in that territory we simply apply our Italian laws. That which the Roman Italy has done is nothing compared to what other nations have done today even in Czechoslovakia enforces the use of the Czech language among the Germans and German newspapers."

Limpid, Logical and Definite  
The Popolo di Roma, in commenting on Signor Mussolini's speech, says that the Premier's words are so limpid, logical and definite as to cut off all supplementary observations, but adds:

"Certainly Europe will find itself somewhat disoriented by the marvelous sincerity which constantly inspires Mussolini's attitude, but it will be well to become accustomed to it. The 'stagnant pool' of social democratic politics at home is definitely cleaned out; it is necessary that the same be done abroad in the interests of everybody."

The paper reiterates Italy's desire that friendly relations be continued until forcibly checked, and concludes: "If God will, the atmosphere is purified. Mussolini's speech, which we can describe as a speech of political surgery, has liberated the national spirit from the weight of an equivocal situation we did not desire and which we have tried by every means to settle."

The Messaggero declares: "The Eastern Star Club Lectures  
"Going A-Neighboring" is the subject of a talk to be given before the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole at the Hotel Vendome next Friday afternoon. Guest tonight is to be observed next Saturday evening when a musical illustrated lecture on "Tannhauser" will be given by Mrs. Amy Young Burns. The club chorus is to sing selections from the opera.For Riding Comfort  
We Advise  
WATSON  
STABILATORS  
PARSONS & GLASHOFF  
65 W. Oliver Street, Baltimore, Md.Valentines  
JOHN H. SAUMENIG & CO.  
229 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.Everything Man Wears  
CAHN'S  
QUALITY SHOP  
Collar-Hug, Clothes  
Baltimore and Liberty Sts.  
BALTIMORE, MD.The  
James R. Armiger  
Company  
Jewelers and Silversmiths  
310 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.Beautiful Hats  
For milder who desires smartness with demureness.  
Philipsborn & Co.  
226 N. Howard Street  
Baltimore, Md.HITZLER  
BROTHERS  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE & MARYLANDMiller Brothers  
We Are Going to Move to  
1110 North Charles Street  
All Coats, Dresses and Furs  
Now at Cost.  
413 N. Charles Baltimore, Md.Hochschild, Kohn & Co.  
Howard and Lexington Streets  
BALTIMORE, MD.Neill's  
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BALTIMORE, MD.MUSSOLINI USES  
WARLIKE WORDS

(Continued from Page 1)

Brenner frontier, but Fascist Italy can if necessary carry the tricolor beyond the Brenner frontier."

These last words were received with tremendous applause, all the disputes rising to their feet singing Giovinezza. The papers generally refrain from comment on Signor Mussolini's speech, saying that his speech was an embodiment of Fascism.

Newspapers Declare That  
Comment Is Unnecessary

ROME, Feb. 8 (P)—All the newspapers agree that the speech of Signor Mussolini on the anti-Italian campaign in Germany was such a thoroughgoing embodiment of the spirit of Fascist Italy that comment was considered superfluous, almost impossible. But the Popolo di Roma and Messaggero lengthily analyze its international significance.

The ultra-Fascist Imero, in triple headlines says: "No comment on Mussolini's speech; it is necessary that it remain with us in its nude Roman potency," but it spreads across its full sheet a quotation from another of the Premier's addresses: "Brennero is not the point of arrival, but the point of departure."

The fateful words which were uttered by Signor Mussolini in the thronged Italian Chamber were an unmistakable warning to Germany and had particular reference to a recent speech of Dr. Held, the militant Bavarian Premier, who called upon all good Germans to help their fellow countrymen in southern Tyrol, now under Italian sovereignty by virtue of the Treaty of St. Germain.

Diplomacy of Direct Action

Signor Mussolini's speech was remarkable for its detail and clearness and gave the Fascist Premier another chance to display his knowledge of Fascist diplomacy of direct action and this he did with old-time fervor, much to the approval of the Fascist deputies.

With reference to Dr. Held's speech in the Bavarian Diet, in which the Premier quoted him as saying, "We must do all we can to ameliorate the situation in South Tyrol, and all who can must support the Germans in the upper Adige, and I myself protest in the most energetic manner against the brutal violence in South Tyrol," Signor Mussolini exclaimed: "I declare that this speech is simply unheard of from a diplomatic point of view, for even before the war there was never a question of a German South Tyrol. The treaty of St. Germain, between Italy and Austria, gave us that territory, and in that territory we simply apply our Italian laws. That which the Roman Italy has done is nothing compared to what other nations have done today even in Czechoslovakia enforces the use of the Czech language among the Germans and German newspapers."

Limpid, Logical and Definite  
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BALTIMORE, MD.Vermont Farmers Preparing  
for Normal Maple Sugar CropPrices Expected to Be Up to Last Year, According  
to Guarantees Now Being Made by Wholesalers  
Who Are Offering \$1.65 a Gallon for Syrup

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 8 (Special)

—Prices for maple products this year will be up to those of last so far as can be learned from a canvass of the situation in Vermont. In some parts of the State the wholesalers are guaranteeing \$1.65 per gallon for the best "number one" syrup and that is the price paid for the same grade in the spring of 1925.

The maple sugar industry has changed in the last few years until most of the product which finds its way into the hands of the wholesalers is in the form of syrup. It has been found to keep in better condition, can be handled easier and is more satisfactory all round.

No Sugar on Hand

The Vermont Maple Products Company at Essex say they have no sugar on hand and to meet the demands this company has been obliged to buy from St. Johnsbury, where there is little. Several months ago, Canadian dealers stated that the total stock of maple products in Canada at that time did not exceed five cars of syrup and ten of sugar.



## FARM OUTLOOK BEST SINCE 1920, SURVEY SHOWS

Department of Agriculture  
Sounds Warning Against  
Production Expansion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Declaring the farmers generally are in a better position than at any time since 1920, the Department of Agriculture, in a statement on the farm outlook for 1926, said that "any general expansion in production this year would tend to place farmers in a less favorable economic position than at present."

There was little likelihood, the department said, of a larger domestic and foreign demand for agricultural products. On the contrary, there were indications of a possible decrease in the demand the latter part of the year.

"No reduction in farm wages may be expected," it was added, "and the cost of farm equipment will probably remain at present levels. Sufficient funds will be available for agricultural credit in most regions at about the same rates as in 1925."

**Smaller Wheat Crop**

A slightly smaller world crop of wheat was indicated, with world stocks at the beginning of the new crop year "not burdensome." Domestic stocks were likely to be smaller, and the statement declared if an acreage of hard spring wheat equal to that of last year is planted and average yields are secured, export and domestic prices may be expected to be more in line with those in other exporting countries than at present.

Corn acreage equal to last year, the statement added, would suffice, with average yields, to meet feeding and commercial requirements fully as in 1925. Relatively low prices probably would continue for oats unless yields are greatly reduced.

For cattle, the department said the "immediate and long time outlook" was favorable, with a reasonably constant demand for beef anticipated. The number of steers was said to be the lowest in many years, but present breeding stocks were apparently large enough to supply as much beef as it will pay cattle producers to raise.

**Demand for Pork Products**

The outlook for the hog industry appeared favorable, with prices maintained at high levels. Hogs in areas of commercial production were said to be the smallest in five years, and the present "strong domestic demand for pork products seemed likely to continue most of 1926."

Although profits were likely to be

less than during the last two years, the department forecast a "good year" for the sheep industry. While a gradual slackening in demand for lambs and wools late in the year was indicated, further increase in production could be undertaken profitably in some sections, as contrasted with alternative enterprises.

The dairy industry generally was said to be in a relatively strong position. Slight increases in young stock during the next two years may be desirable, the department said.

## SWARAJISTS STILL REMAIN UNDECIDED

Question of Vacating Assembly Seats Being Considered

**By Special Cable**

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—The Swarajist leaders are faced with a serious difficulty in honoring their pledge regarding the vacating of the Assembly seats if the Government does not make a satisfactory reply to the Swarajist demand for substantial and immediate installation of self-government. Pandit Motilal Nehru, T. C. Goswami, Lalaji Patil and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have been holding a meeting to consider the situation. Undoubtedly the Swarajists regard the Government's response to their demand as profoundly unsatisfactory.

On the other hand, a shrewd commentator remarks that the green benches of the Assembly have completely won them and they are unwilling to vacate them, and they are also apprehensive that in the country, Independents and responsive co-operators are gaining ground. The present policy of the party seems to be directed to gaining the co-operation of the Independents as in a recent spectacular demonstration and throwing out the finance bill.

At present the Independents seem undecided in their attitude. As a further complication, Pandit Nehru has reported his intention to proceed overseas with a subcommittee of the Sken committee and this will mean the Swarajists for some time will be deprived of their ablest brain.

## LICENSING OF PUBLIC DANCE HALLS REQUIRED

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Pueblo County has taken the lead among Colorado counties in passing an ordinance which will regulate public dance halls and roadhouses. The new ordinance becomes effective March 1.

All places selling soft drinks, and pool halls, public dance halls and roadhouses will have to make application to county commissioners for licenses. They must have the endorsement of two respectable citizens of the immediate community, must provide \$500 bond, agree to close at midnight and agree not to employ any nuisance or violate any of the state or federal statutes on the premises.

## CAPE COD CANAL VALUE OUTLINED

Government Purchase Plan  
Again Faces Congress—  
Deterioration Cited

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In answer to a question whether the Government would deem it advisable to construct the Cape Cod Canal, if it had not already been built, Brig-Gen. Harry Taylor, chief army engineer, replied that it had been under consideration for many years, and that no adverse report against it had ever been put in.

As a matter of fact, the Government considers the canal important not only for the local advantage of Massachusetts but as a part of the inland waterway system along the Atlantic coast. It has not paid under private management because the necessary improvements could not be made. Col. Edward Burr reported, the matter of a short route between Boston and New York and obviating the delay and dangers incident to the outside route were dwelt upon in Colonel Burr's report and also in the evidence of General Taylor.

By 1930 it is estimated that the traffic will be between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 in value, and increasing after that date. Massachusetts is an industrial state, it was pointed out, and most of the raw materials, especially cotton, must be conveyed to it by water (while the finished products may be sent out more advantageously by the same method).

**Industrial Value**

Agriculture and commerce are, therefore, both interested in the improvement of the canal. The navy also has reason to desire such an enlargement and improvement of the canal to make it available for its uses when needed. To take over the canal would be in harmony with the action of Congress which has in recent years given evidence of desiring to purchase the canal.

The Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce had taken up the matter of purchase for back as the Wilson Administration. An offer of something over \$8,000,000 was made by the secretaries acting as a commission. This was refused, and after condemnation proceedings were instituted the company sought to collect \$16,000,000, but this was set aside and in 1920 the management of the canal was returned to the owners.

In 1922 both houses of Congress passed bills for the purchase of the canal at \$11,500,000, but as they were independent measures they failed to get the necessary concurrent action. In the last Congress a similar bill was passed by the House, but failed to get through the Senate.

**Deterioration Mounts**

The estimated improvement would cost \$13,850,000 if the canal is closed to traffic during the improvements, and \$16,800,000 if open to traffic. To operate and maintain it will cost \$300,000 a year prior to improvement and \$230,000 after improvement for canal with locks or \$162,500 without locks.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, before which hearings are now being held, is expediting passage of the bill so far as possible, so that it may reach the Senate before the last minute session sets in. Not only is the Government desirous as a matter of general waterways policy of taking over the Cape Cod Canal, but under present conditions the canal is deteriorating so that the cost of restoration is mounting.

The sentiment of the House committee seems to be that it is only a matter of agreeing upon details. The estimated cost of the canal was \$8,500,000 and to build it now would cost 50 per cent more. The Government would therefore be willing to pay about \$12,375,000, according to testimony offered at the hearings.

## PRISONERS WITNESS "THE SPORT OF KINGS"

More than 800 inmates of the Charlestown State Prison witnessed a performance of "The Sport of Kings" yesterday. The production was a duplicate of the one which E. E. Clive and his company have been giving at the Copley Theater.

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LUMBER, BATHS, ETC.  
1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-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LEEDS WITH ITS FACTORIES  
STYLED A HIVE OF INDUSTRY

Unemployment, Even With Increase of Population, Reaching Normal—World Turns to Britain for Quality

By FRANK PLACHY JR.  
In the second of his series of articles on British industry, Frank Plachy Jr. draws a picture of the nation's commercial prospects in 1926, as viewed through American eyes. To insure giving an unprejudiced view, Mr. Plachy is visiting the principal manufacturing and exporting centers in the United Kingdom, sending this article from Leeds.

LEEDS, Jan. 28.—Viewed from the standpoint of general trade and industry, Leeds is the most remarkable composite city in the British Isles. It has almost perfect facilities for the economical production of manufactured goods and as a result industries covering a very wide range have located in the district. With abundant labor of a very intelligent type, pure water, cheap coal and access to a wide range of raw material, the city has become an industrial center. In spite of the fact that it is in almost the geographical center of England and is exactly half way between London and Edinburgh, its transport facilities are so efficient as to enable it to compete on equal terms with cities having direct access to ocean shipping.

There is no outstanding industry in Leeds. Its workshops and factories cover an enormous range, a few of which are electrical machinery, woolen goods, wholesale clothing trade, women's clothing, industrial locomotives, railroad locomotives, machine tools, agricultural machinery, motorcars and trucks, motorcar parts, weighing machines, hardware, printing and printing machinery, printing inks, textile machinery, aircraft, leather, boots and shoes, wall paper, glass bottles and a long list of lesser industries, which, however, make a large aggregate total.

**Employment Normal**  
The result of such a variegated lot of activities is that Leeds is not subject to those periodic swings of unemployment which must be expected in places largely dependent on one industry. When things are quiet in one factory in Leeds, the workers are generally able to secure employment in some other line, the result being that unemployment is now practically normal and may be expected to decrease steadily. The fact that this range of employment applies to both men and women is also a pointed advantage.

A fact generally overlooked may well be interested here concerning the subject of British unemployment. It is true that this question has been one of appalling seriousness at some periods of the post-war years, although now rapidly decreasing and getting to what may be called the normal figure. The fact is that in spite of world-wide industrial depression there are 400,000 more people employed in Britain today than in 1913.

The reason for the large unemployment figures which have been published at times is that the British are a prolific people with a constantly increasing population. Prior to the war the annual increase, except in so far as home employment capacity developed, emigrated to the dominions, the United States and elsewhere throughout the world. Since 1914 this annual emigration has almost entirely ceased, and it is the surplus of workers thus created who have constituted the unemployment problem.

**A Hive of Industry**  
One has only to spend a short time in Leeds to realize what a hive of industry it is. I was there at the end of January, when the darkness of an English winter evening still descended at about half past four o'clock. One could then stand on the hills which rise gently from the River Ayr, which were its tortuous way through the valley, and watch the lights of the workshops, factories and foundries as they sparkled like the sky on a clear, moonless night. Every window seemed illuminated and factory owners do not spend money lighting their plants unless the lights are needed by the workers, while the recurring blazes from the blast furnaces reminded one of Pittsburgh.

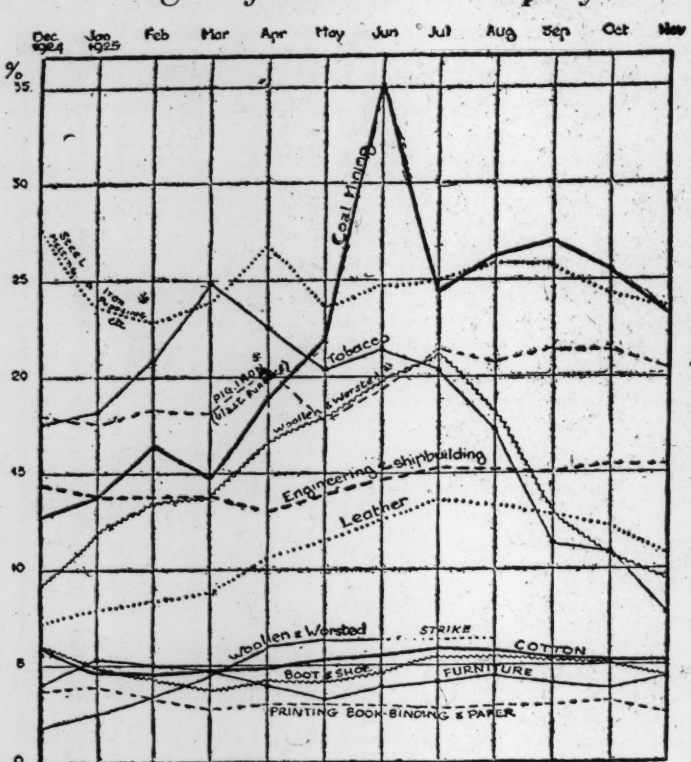
This was especially true in the factories making motorcar parts. These parts are made in Leeds for car manufacturers in all parts of the country, and some of the plants are working two full shifts. The textile machinery manufacturers are also very busy, and here is an industry, incidentally, which has a rosette future ahead of it. The entire world is short of textile machinery. In Russia, for instance, it is estimated that not a new spindle has been erected since 1914, nor has any adequate upkeep been given to the plant which was in existence when the war broke out. British industry in this seems to have a special aptitude for this class of engineering work and the future for it looks pleasant indeed.

**A World Outlook**  
A visitor to the industrial section of Leeds begins to understand what a truly world outlook a British manufacturer must have. In America, with export trade amounting to about 5 per cent of the total trade, the loss of the entire export market would be but a minor calamity. Britain must export or starve. And it is in matching wits with the best minds of every other country that Britain, which is but a speck on the map of the world, has been for a century and promises to remain the workshop from which supplied the wants of the more backward peoples of the world. It is apparent that British industry in this future intends to depend upon quality rather than quantity. World conditions have changed to such an extent that other countries are now able to compete with the British in mere rapidity of output, but in the human element, in painstaking skill and pride of good craftsmanship, the British still are supreme. They have lost a multitude of orders during the past five years because of their refusal to cheapen their products.

**Buyers Turn to Britain**  
As the world returns to better economic conditions, the demand for quality

goods steadily grows, it is natural that the buyers of the world turn to Britain for articles in which quality is the prime consideration and price a secondary matter. That is why British textiles of the better sort are able to leap even the American tariff barrier, while other countries desiring high-class British goods like the better grades of textile machinery are careful not to put too serious obstacles in the way of their purchases. It is clear, therefore, that British prosperity, now clearly discernible through the dissolving mists of the post-war economic chaos, has more to stand on than merely the generally increasing demand for consumable goods from all countries. Consumable goods can be turned out in many places, but the goods which the quality markets demand have a reputation which causes buyers to turn instinctively to Britain. There is a deep feeling of calm confidence throughout British industry. A boom is not expected and is not wanted. What is already beginning and what is expected to increase steadily is a long period of improving trade based on sound foundations.

## Percentages of British Unemployment



This graph shows the improving trend of employment in Great Britain as 1925 drew to a close. The movement was continued throughout December and January. These are trade-uniform statistics, except where an asterisk is used; this indicates unemployment insurance percentages.



Poet: "How many cents will it take to send that manuscript?"  
Postman: "Two cents. It is first-class matter."

Poet: "Oh, thank you, sir. Thank you!"  
Jack: "What kind of fellow is Blinks?"  
Bill: "Well, he's one of those fellows who always grab the stool when there is a piano to be moved." — Ohio Penitentiary News.

"I've been trying to think of a work for two weeks."  
"Well, will fortnight do?" — Chicago Phoenix.

Contributor: "I have here an original joke which I—"  
Editor: "My dear man, you don't look that old!" — Columbia Jester.

John (day after a sleigh ride): "I saw something last night I'll never get over."  
Harry: "What was that?"  
John: "The moon."

OPPOSE TEACHER  
IN RELIGIOUS GARB  
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—As a result of the controversy in Davis County last summer, when it was proposed by the Board of Education there to turn over county schools to the Roman Catholic parochial authorities, and to permit nuns to draw salaries as teachers, a bill has been offered by the Legislature by J. L. Vallandigham (D.), State Representative, Fayette County, which would prohibit persons dressed in religious garb from teaching in public schools.

Another important bill is that offered by Fred H. Coots (D.), of Henderson, State Representative, which would forbid inclusion in any antenuptial agreement of a promise to rear children in a given religious faith.

Mr. Vallandigham is a physician and Mr. Coots the head of a business college.

## Paris Editor Describes the French Debt Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

dren's dining room" on the Paris; it is the offer of France for the settlement of her debt. The Americans listened without flinching. It was impossible to determine the impression created by their countenance. Only one incident marked the reading. When M. Caillaux reached the passage of his document where we find the famous safeguarding clause claimed by France, Congressman Burton interrupted:

"I couldn't hear that very well."

**French Offer Rejected**

M. Caillaux, who does not like to be interrupted, replied in a brusque tone:

"I am going to repeat so that you may hear it well."

And he re-read the text of the clause, emphasizing each word.

At the end of the reading, Congressman Crisp asked a simple question:

"Do the annuities which you offer cover only the principal of the debt, or the principal and interest?"

"Both," replied M. Caillaux.

And after a few commonplaces we separated. It was understood that on the next day at 11 o'clock

lon and his assistant, Mr. Winston, had indeed given assurances of good will. They did more; they both fixed their signatures beneath these assurances, expressed in a memorandum. And here we have this authentic memorandum with signatures—only something must have happened since July 21. But what?

"It is not necessary to look," said our young financial attaché, M. Lacour-Gayet, "what has happened since the 21st of July is the visit of M. Caillaux to England."

**British Plan Analyzed**

Some hours of conversation pro and con immediately followed this frank declaration and cleared up the situation remarkably. From Friday evening on it was understood why the Americans were cold and distant, and why they made us pay dearly.

"You," said Mr. Hoover, plainly to a person whom I know well, "your negotiations with England caused us a most disagreeable impression. It is not, as you believe, because you went to London before coming to Washington. You have the right to go where you please. But it is because we felt that you were negotiating behind our backs agreements whose purpose was to tie our hands. That we cannot allow. We are old enough to conduct our business for ourselves."

And Mr. Winston, secretary of the conference, and right-hand man of Mr. Mellon, dissected without good will the projected arrangement between M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill.

"England," said he, "took good care to establish a very clear distinction between her commercial credits and her political credits. When you had need of her to support your credit and your exchange, who sent you to the Bank of England? The latter lent \$55,000,000 to the Bank of France; but it demanded a gold deposit and interest at 6 per cent. The gold was still in England and the interest was paid regularly by the Bank of France without any protest in your country. We Americans were less avaricious or more generous. We lent up to \$62,000,000, not intended directly for war supplies, but which had the purpose of helping you meet your commercial engagements and support the franc on the exchange market. And we did not send you to our banks, we did not ask you in guarantee, and we did not insist on a 6 per cent interest. Permit that in exchange we should demand from you annuities at least equal to the annuities promised to England."

**Appeases Americans**

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LABOR TO SIT IN  
INDIAN COUNCILRight of Representation Is  
Granted to Members of  
Working Class

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The Bengal Legislative Council have passed a resolution conceding to the laboring classes the right to be represented in the council by elected instead of by nominated representatives.

Mr. Daud, who moved the resolution, said that with the reforms, Labor had received statutory recognition as a separate interest in some of the Indian legislatures. The representation had, however, been given by nomination, which was neither in proportion to the numerical strength of the working classes, nor to the importance of the interests represented. The underlying idea of the reforms, he said, was to do away with nomination as soon as possible. The existing unions should form the basis for setting up special Labor electorates, for representatives elected in this way would command the confidence of the working classes. Mr. Daud claimed, to a greater extent than any nominated by the Government.

Dr. Promotho Nath Banerjee of the Independent or Nationalist Party moved an amendment to the effect that the words, "by allotting to them at least eight seats to be represented through special Labor constituencies should be omitted." Mr. Banerjee explained that, while he had every sympathy with the view that Labor should be directly represented, he objected to the system of special election. Special electorates had been the bane of India, and unless this tendency was checked they would never have a solid Indian nation.

Mr. Umesh Chandra Chatterji objected both to the resolution and to its amendment. All mills, he said, were a danger to the country, and the sooner they were closed the speedier would be the salvation of the country. They were a great menace to agriculture. He would encourage mills only when Indian labor could construct the necessary engines.

Sir Abdur Rahim, on behalf of the Government, said that the matter was under the consideration of the Government of India, and was not one for the Government of Bengal, the resolution, as amended by Dr. Banerjee, was carried by the Bengal Legislative Council.

**Howell Bros.**  
Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.  
"Richmond's Leading Hardware"  
Radio Sets and Parts  
Frederick E. Howell, Radio Salesman, Atwater Kent, Amrad and Grebe.

**ENGRAVING**  
For weddings and social functions the best is imperative. Samples and prices on request.  
**THE BELL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.**  
On Fifth St., Bet. Broad and Grace  
RICHMOND, VA.

**Jones & Davis, Inc.**  
INTERIOR  
Decorators Renovators' Furnishers  
2033-W Broad Boul. 216  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



# Starting The Year On Top

## 7 Months Leadership

### Total Advertising

JANUARY, 1926:		AGATE LINES.
The Sun.....	1,453,598	
2d Evening Paper.....	1,224,100	
Sun's Lead.....	229,498	

DECEMBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	1,571,906	
2d Evening Paper.....	1,439,250	
Sun's Lead.....	132,656	

NOVEMBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	1,541,154	
2d Evening Paper.....	1,482,490	
Sun's Lead.....	58,664	

OCTOBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	1,642,102	
2d Evening Paper.....	1,600,824	
Sun's Lead.....	41,278	

SEPTEMBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	1,253,426	
2d Evening Paper.....	1,181,606	
Sun's Lead.....	71,820	

AUGUST, 1925:		
The Sun.....	826,146	
2d Evening Paper.....	763,820	
Sun's Lead.....	62,326	

JULY, 1925:		
The Sun.....	858,650	
2d Evening Paper.....	837,390	
Sun's Lead.....	21,260	

### National Advertising

JANUARY, 1926:		AGATE LINES.
The Sun.....	352,420	
2d Evening Paper.....	229,630	
Sun's Lead.....	122,790	

DECEMBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	368,266	
2d Evening Paper.....	220,956	
Sun's Lead.....	147,310	

NOVEMBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	414,694	
2d Evening Paper.....	272,402	
Sun's Lead.....	142,292	

OCTOBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	414,120	
2d Evening Paper.....	283,306	
Sun's Lead.....	130,814	

SEPTEMBER, 1925:		
The Sun.....	275,154	
2d Evening Paper.....	217,136	
Sun's Lead.....	58,018	

AUGUST, 1925:		
The Sun.....	191,922	
2d Evening Paper.....	160,788	
Sun's Lead.....	31,134	

JULY, 1925:		
The Sun.....	236,552	
2d Evening Paper.....	193,470	
Sun's Lead.....	43,082	

THE continued leadership of The Sun in advertising among New York evening newspapers was more pronounced in January than ever before.

In January The Sun led the second New York evening newspaper by 229,498 lines. The Sun's lead during this month was nearly a hundred thousand lines greater than in any preceding month.

The Sun's gain in total advertising in January of this year compared with January of last year was 206,894 lines. This was 72,204 lines more than the combined gains of all the other New York evening newspapers.

National Advertisers have found through experience that The Sun is an extremely effective medium through which to sell their products in New York and for this reason, month after month, and year after year, they use more space in The Sun than in any other New York evening newspaper.

Advertisers prefer The Sun to all other New York evening newspapers because of its demonstrated superior selling power—a selling power that is due to an unusually responsive circulation.

The Sun is read by people who have the means as well as the desire to buy what they need and want—people who have confidence in The Sun as a newspaper and who respond readily to the advertisements which it publishes.

*A very rigid censorship on all advertising is maintained*

**The Sun**  
280 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

BOSTON Old South Building WASHINGTON, D. C. Munsey Building CHICAGO 208 So. La Salle St. SAN FRANCISCO First National Bank Building LOS ANGELES Van Nuys Building PARIS 49 Avenue de l'Opera LONDON 40-42 Fleet St.







## THE HOME FORUM

## The Way of Great Painters With Flowers

WHEN we make the tour of a fine picture gallery or turn over the leaves of a book of reproductions of the works of the old masters, or even look at an illustrated treatise on the history of art, we most of us find our interest aroused by pictures that present just those aspects of nature we ourselves have known and loved; indeed the pictures that are likely to attract us most will nearly always depict something that touches our own imaginative life at some point or other. So that we ourselves bring with us some contribution to the pleasure which we receive from the work of art before which we may be standing. This being so, it is not surprising that a flower-lover, whether he be a botanist, or a simple amateur, should feel both inspiration and pleasure in looking at pictures by artists who faithfully depict plants, trees and flowers.

Visiting a picture gallery, such a one will probably note the little rock plants in a scene by Leonardo da Vinci, or the primula growing in the corner of a Plerio di Cosimo, or the strewn blossoms on the marble steps of a Crivelli; where another would pass the same picture twenty times without having observed that they contained such treasures.

Unfortunately, the flower-lover who also cares for pictures has not much scope for his observations. Flowers being so wholly delightful, so various, so gracious in form, so glorious in color, we should have expected the painters of all ages to have rejoiced in painting them; but, strangely enough, this has not proved to be true in actual fact. Indeed, as Ruskin pointed out in his forceful manner:

"Every other kind of object they (the painters) paint, in its due place and office, with respect—but, except compulsorily and imperfectly, never flowers. A curious fact this. Here are men whose lives are spent in the study of color, and the one thing they will not paint is a flower! Anything but that. A furred mantle, a jeweled zone, a silken gown, a brazen corset, nay, an old leather chair, or a wall-paper if you will, with utmost care and delight—but a flower by no manner of means, if avoidable."

It is evident from the passage that follows that Ruskin is speaking as a flower-lover who is concerned that the all too transient beauty of his best loved blossoms has not received due recognition in the world's art; but, being a critic and a nineteenth century critic who must needs find a reason for everything and if possible a reason flattering to the great painters, he arrives at the grotesque idea that flowers have no sublimity and that there is a wide distinction between what he calls flower-loving minds and others of the highest order; all of which, I am certain, modern, even those who admire Ruskin, will consider to be very foolish and unreasonable.

Ruskin was right in his main statement; only a very few of the great

painters of old commemorated the beauty of flowers. We may, however, rejoice in the fact that there were exceptions.

Albert Dürer loved and painted flowers, making sketches of the meadow grasses, clover and wild blue columbine, and sharing Wordsworth's admiration for the Lesser Celandine, the bright flowerlet that studs the green hedgerows on February mornings and was twice honored by the English poet who wrote:

"Ere a leaf is on the bush  
In the thought of the thrush  
Hast a thought about her nest,  
Thou wilt come with half a call  
Spreading out thy glossy breast  
Like a careless prodigal;  
Telling tales about the sun  
When we've little warmth, or none."

All Dürer's flowers were humble ones, he even chose the tiny lily of the valley when he desired to paint a blossom fit for a cherub to set in the hand of the Holy Babe.

Who can think of painters and their favorite flowers without remembering Holbein's predilection for carnations, not our modern garden treasures but just modest "pinks" or a little more developed than those which grow freely in the wild Alpine pastures, near the snow. In that world-famous portrait—The Merchant of the Steelyard, we may see these blossoms adorning the table of the magnificent George Glise, whilst in another of Holbein's less-known portraits—Simon George of Cornwall, the tiny flower is again chosen as the only ornament in a rather austere picture.

The caryatid appears again in the work of a Venetian painter; Crivelli the gorgeous has a rich bowl of more cultivated blossoms set magnificently before the throne-like chair of a gracious Madonna in one of his lovely pictures. Another flower of great renown is Lull's favorite jessamine. Lull grew up in the country, on the shores of Lake Maggiore where gardens abound, and the scent of this sweet flower may have recalled to him the enchanted air of home.

Certainly Lull's jessamine, however, setting its starry blossoms around the dark hair of his Saint Catherine and putting a spray of it into the hand of the gentle Mary, the sister of Lazarus, when he painted his picture of the Madonna and Child in the Brera Gallery at Milan. But many of the Italians loved to paint roses, little old-fashioned roses, white and red. They were Botticelli's favorites and shared his affections with the myrtle, jessamine and orange-flower. This painter, too, would stud his grassy foregrounds with abundant blossoms—daisies, columbines, wild geraniums, violets and clover. There was more symbolism, however, about Botticelli's flowers than love of nature and I think he liked best to sprinkle them upon the robes of Flora and her attendant ladies.

Symbolic flowers and shrubs and trees played a great part in fifteenth century art; the cedar, the cypress, the palm, pomegranate, poppy, rose and lily all having their own significance to the thought of that age; wisdom being likened to the rose plant in Jericho, peace to the olive spray, purity to the lily, whilst myrtle, pomegranate and fig tree each had its special office. Leonardo da Vinci, true lover of nature that he was, left amongst his many sketches not only studies of the wild anemone and blackberry but a beautiful drawing of a lily branch—a tall, white garden lily, which is one of the treasures preserved in the Windsor sketch books.

There are many white and golden lily spikes in the most treasured pictures of the world; emblematic lilies carried by fair seraphs or held by the Madonna whose name they have, at last, come to bear. Even in more modern times, this lily keeps its place in the painter's affections; you may see it in the hand of the beautiful angel figure in Rossetti's blue and white marvel, The Annunciation, in the National Gallery. So used have we become to these lilies that we should miss them were the painters to cease using them; indeed we have come to think as we look at them much as Leigh Hunt did when he wrote:

"We are lilies fair  
The flower of virgin light,  
Nature held us forth and said  
'Lo my thoughts of white!'"

"Ever since then, angels  
Hold us in their hands,  
You may see them where they take  
In pictures their sweet stands."

And yet in spite of all the examples mentioned, Ruskin was right when he said that the painting of flowers for their own sake had been neglected. They appear but seldom in the works of German and Flemish artists, and we long for them in vain in the portraits of Velasquez, or Goya, or Van Dyck. Modern painters, however, since the days of the Pre-Raphaelites, have tried to restore them to honor. We know how Burne-Jones attempted over and over again, in springtime, to catch the beauty of the apple blossom in English orchards and how profoundly he studied the lily, the sunflower and the rose. "Did you ever draw a sunflower," he wrote to a friend, "it is a whole school of drawing and an education in itself."

Holman Hunt will always be associated with flower painting by reason of the marvelous accuracy of his wild field flowers and those climbing briars and tangled ivy clusters that creep up the closed door of the "Light of the World." If an love of symbolism should ever again invade the artistic world we should find the old barbaric poppy, the lily, rose and palm returning. But in our day, it is much more likely that flowers will continue to be appreciated for their own sakes, and will be painted more and more lovingly, as among the fairest things earth has to show.

## The River Spokane

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the steep play crests  
Where the hermit thrush nests  
Springs my beautiful river of glee;  
And she gladdens the earth  
With her musical mirth  
As she laughingly leaps to the sea.

On her bosom she floats  
Little blossomy boats  
That have slipped from her flower  
strewn banks;  
How they twinkle and twirl  
In the dimple and swirl  
Of her winsome and mischievous  
pranks.

Now in loving embrace  
She encircles the base  
Of a rugged old Washington pine,  
And now hurries away  
In her rollicking play  
To do worship at some other shrine.

And the musical flow  
Of her murmurings low  
Ripples back as she sparkles along;  
And her bright image gleams  
Through my canyons of dreams  
Till my love for her bursts into song.

Grace Nixon Stecher.

## Soojee Moojee

If you ship as deck-hand on a southern packet, out of Boston let us say, you probably will not find out about soojee moojee right away. Perhaps you will sail some bitter March morning, out into the teeth of the biting wind across Massachusetts Bay, to swing around Cape Cod and go thumping down the coast before a "piping nor'easter." There will be the cleaning up of decks and the forming of watches to keep you busy the first day or two. You will round Hatteras in a smother of dirty green seas, and then one morning you will awake to the realization that the breeze has suddenly lost its biting sharpness. Then it is time for soojee moojee. You will come out to an array of galvanized iron pails, in the bottom of which you will find a lump of waste and a few handfuls of salt soda. Following the example of the old shell-back, you will fill your pail full of water, and hold it under the steam jet until it is steaming hot, when your soojee moojee pail is prepared, and your endless task begins.

You wonder vaguely what a soojee moojee pail is. Then you are introduced to an array of galvanized iron pails, in the bottom of which you will find a lump of waste and a few handfuls of salt soda. Following the example of the old shell-back, you will fill your pail full of water, and hold it under the steam jet until it is steaming hot, when your soojee moojee pail is prepared, and your endless task begins.

All the way down the coast the top deck will be the scene of your labors, cleaning the white paint of the deck-house, your task. After the raw winds of New England the sun on the Gulf Stream is comfortably warm. After the greenish sea of Cape Cod and Hatteras, the blue of the Gulf Stream is a thing of joy. It sparkles like a sea of sapphires, and the breeze that stirs its surface is a caress; when you face it, it fills your eyes with a soft coolness and makes you throw back your head and drink it in, reveling in the taste of it. And the soojee moojee job harmonizes with the atmosphere. You dip your lump of waste into the tepid water of the pail, and as you squeeze it out, the water oozes softly through your fingers, and the piece of waste is as smooth as satin. All that you are removing from the paint work is its dirt and grime. Behind you the deck-house is white and shining, reflecting something of the freshness and whiteness of the crested waves. The man who would not take pride in such a task is to be pitied. By the time you are sailing across the Caribbean, your deck-house is worthy of its unsurpassed beauty. You are down on the main deck now, working in the shade, out of the sun whose direct rays are growing uncomfortably warm. Fanned by your never failing breeze you sail through exquisite days and nights, to come on deck one morning to a beauty that grips—Cuba, rising up like a great bank of purple cloud out of the perfect blue of the Caribbean, with the first of the dawn in palest rose and blue, and you will find long after that the sheer beauty of it is inextricably mixed with soojee moojee, that the purple and blue and mauve is seen again as you recall the soft feel of the piece of waste and the tepid water of the soojee moojee pail.

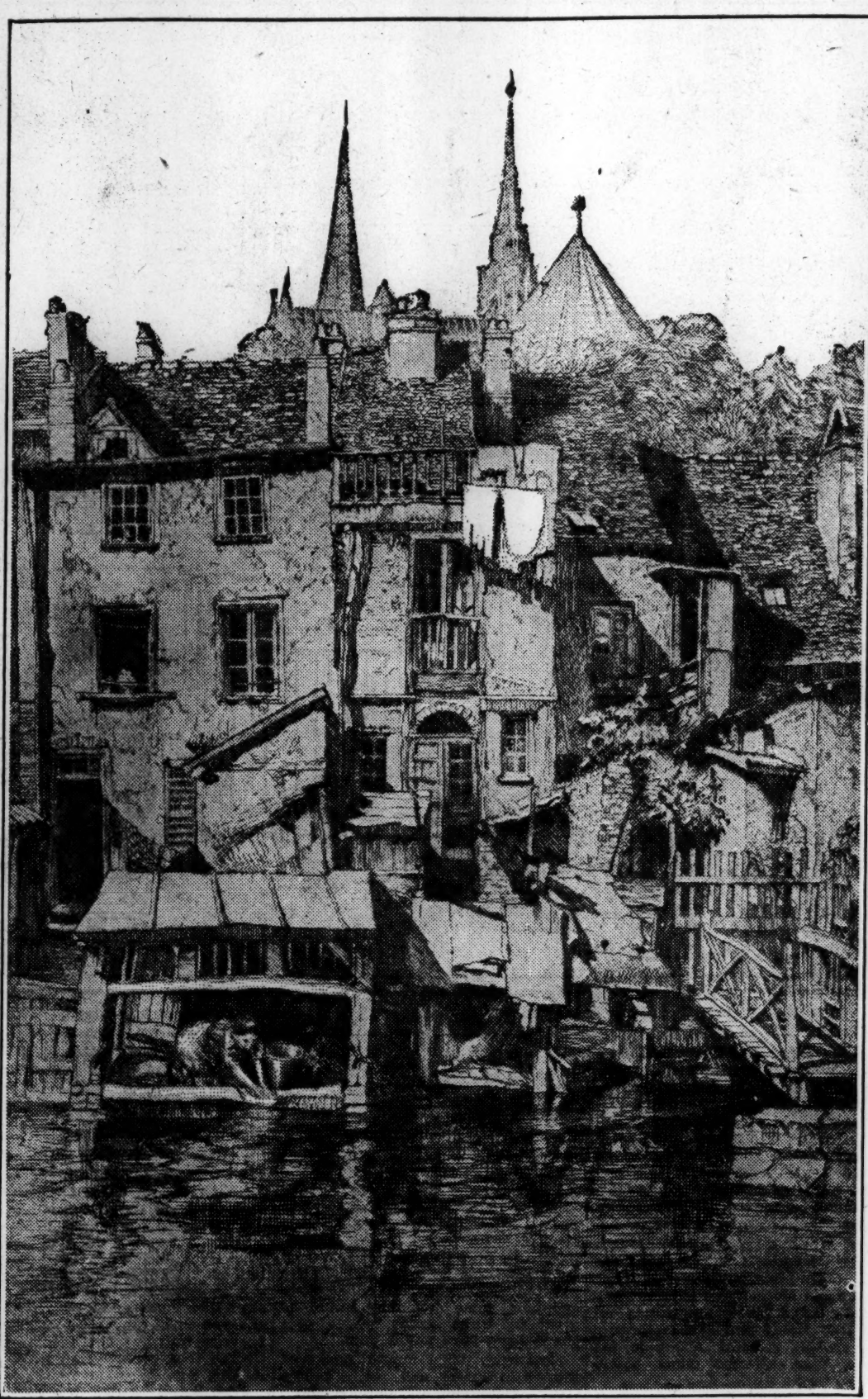
Her beautiful hair was always carefully arranged, and she passed her days buried in a large arm-chair, before a table that was covered with fashion-plates and birds of all tints, finding some compensation in the elegance of her employment. . . . She knew that all these little, soft, glitter at Parisian fêtes, and, by the fashion in which she would arrange her birds and her beetles, it was easy to divine her thoughts. . . .

When daylight was gone, and the bell of the factory sounded its dismal note, Madame Dolobelle lit her lamp, and after a little rest, the two resumed their labors.

The indefatigable women had but one aim—one fixed idea in life—and this was the dramatic success of Dolobelle. From the unfortunate day that he had left a provincial theatre to play comedy in Paris, Dolobelle had expected some manager, cleverer and less ignorant than others, to discover his genius and offer him a position worthy of his talents. Perhaps, in the beginning, Dolobelle might have found some employment in a third-rate theatre, but to such an idea he would not condescend to listen. He preferred, he said, "to wait and struggle!" And shall we show our readers how he struggled? He passed his mornings in his chamber—often in his bed—rehearsing his former rôles, and his wife and daughter shuddered with terror as they heard some tragic speech loudly declaimed. After a late breakfast the actor sallied forth, well brushed and perfumed, and wandered up and down the boulevards until night, but a little on one side, and a tooth-pick between his lips. The matter of costume he regarded as of the highest importance. What manager, he asked, would engage him were he shabbily dressed and unshaven? So his womenkind watched carefully that he lacked nothing, and you may imagine how many beetles and humming-birds they mounted daily to keep him in this resplendent condition.—Alphonse Daudet, in "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné."

## Why There Were Four Evangelists

It was because nothing was done for "vain-glory, but all things for use. One Evangelist, indeed, was sufficient, but if there be four that wrote, not all at the same times, nor in the same places, neither after having met together and conversed one with another, and then they spoke all this, as it were, out of one mouth, this becomes a very great demonstration of their truth. "But the contrary," it may be said, "hath come to pass; for in places they are convicted of discordance."—Nay, this very thing is a great evidence of the truth. For if they had agreed in all things exactly, even to time and place, and to the very words, none of our enemies would have believed that they had met together, and had written what they wrote by some human compact; because such extreme agreement as this cometh out of simplicity. But now even that discordance which seems to exist in little matters delivers them from all suspicion, and speaks clearly in behalf of the character of the writers.—Chrysostom.



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Old Charters. From an Etching by Rowland Roy Gill

## "La hermosura de la santidad"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DESPUÉS de días trágicos el púlpito de las esperanzas humanas generalmente se vuelve otra vez de temor, pena y dolor, y el afligido trata de nuevo de capturar cierta medida de luz y alegría de toda forma exterior que sugiere alivio de lóbregos pardos y sordida. El pensamiento del género humano, cansado de su sufrimiento, anhela anhelante de luz y color, y así, en estos últimos años, gran énfasis se ha dado al color, en pintura, música, decoración, y hasta en la ropa. Para la así-llamada mente humana puede haber bellezas maravillosas en el color. Si este mundo que llamamos material fuera despojado de los matices siempre cambiantes de los mares y cielos, su variedad de color en hoja y flor, el rubor delicado de la aurora matinal y el esplendor dorado del sol poniente, parecería de verdad un lugar desolado.

En el antiguo testamento este amor a la belleza expresado en color se emplea frecuentemente para simbolizar aquellas calidades espirituales que pertenecen a una vida de rectitud. El profeta Isaías exclama desde el monte de la inspiración: "¡Pobrecita, fatigada con tempestad, sin consuelo! he aquí que yo cimentaré tus piedras sobre carbunclo, y sobre zafiro te fundaré. Tus ventanillas serán de piedras preciosas, tus puertas de piedras de carbunclo, y tu todo término de piedras de buen gusto". Los profetas hebreos tenían una gran comprensión de la hermosura espiritual de la virtud y gozaban en pintar tal belleza moral en símbolos de luz, color, pureza y esplendor. El profeta Ezequiel, tratando de despertar al pueblo de su materialidad, les describió los vestidos de la virtud que habían abandonado con las palabras siguientes: "Y fuiste adornada de oro y de plata, y tu vestido fué lino, y seda, y bordado; . . . y fuiste hermosa en extremo, y has prosperado hasta reinar. Y saliste desnuda entre las gentes a causa de tu hermosura; porque era perfecta, a causa de mi hermosura que yo puse sobre ti, dice el Señor Jehová".

El sentido humano quisiera pintar bondad o santidad como inspidas y sin color, y una vida de rectitud como de una monotonía parda; mientras que una representación del camino de la iniquidad—la desobediencia a las leyes morales y espirituales—como lleno de color y de aventura. Pero una vez que el pensamiento humano está iluminado por el entendimiento espiritual, amanece en él una apreciación más fina de la hermosura maravillosa de la santidad. El amor a la belleza, que para muchos parece necesitar de la forma y del color de cosas materiales para su satisfacción, se siente despojado cuando su aparente esplendor se marcha y se derrumba. Pero cuando este amor a la belleza se funda en lo espiritual, entra un sentido más profundo de alegría en la cultivación de aquellas calidades espirituales que dan color y vida a la existencia más monótona.

En "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy leemos (pág. 281): "El único Ego, la única Mente o el único Espíritu llamado Dios, es la individualidad infinita, que provee toda forma y gracia y que refleja realidad y divinidad en el hombre espiritual individual y en las cosas espirituales individuales. . . . A medida que aprendemos que las calidades espirituales se derivan solamente de la Mente divina no podemos enorgullecernos por poseer cualquiera de ellas, ni tampoco pensar que podemos ser impedidos de alcanzar cualquiera de ellas, puesto que "Dios no hace aceptación de personas".

San Pablo nos dice que "el fruto del Espíritu es: caridad, gozo, paz, tolerancia, benignidad, bondad, fe, mansedumbre, templanza". Hasta estas mismas palabras son hermosas cuando uno las repite y vuelve a repetirlas despacio, tratando de comprender cada vez más de su significación. Aunque uno se encuentre en el ambiente más sordido, la cultivación de estos frutos del Espíritu y de todas las otras calidades espirituales, tales como bondad, abnegación, gratitud y constancia, redimirá cualquier vida de la monotonía, y cuanto más reflejemos estas calidades, tanto más las reconocemos en otros y encontraremos hermosura espiritual donde menos lo esperemos.

Así podemos aprender algo de la intuición espiritual que inspiró a Samuel cuando estaba delante de los hijos de Isai para ungir a uno de ellos como el elegido del Señor, y le fué revelado que Jehová mira no lo que el hombre mira; pues que el hombre mira lo que está delante de sus ojos, mas Jehová mira el corazón."

La verdadera alegría del vivir proviene de la cultivación de estas calidades espirituales. Estas pueden dardar con riqueza y belleza la existencia más monótona. "Tu benignidad me ha acrecentado" cantó el rey pastor. La humanidad tiene que aprender que estas gracias del Espíritu dan fuerza y belleza al carácter. Son las calidades puestas de la voluntad humana obstinada, tales como la impaciencia, la desconfianza, la violencia, la duda, el malhumor y la gratificación propia que roban a los hombres su fuerza y su hermosura. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que para estar sanos, nuestro pensamiento debe conservarse santo y que Dios es en verdad la salud de nuestro semblante cuando lo reflejamos en aquellas calidades divinas que irradian "la hermosura de la santidad"

There is just one house up our English lane that has over the door a jasmine bush. It gives that house distinction. Its dull walls are resplendent with hope. They seem to call out Cheerio as you pass. The dullest winter day seems brighter because of the sun-colored jasmine flower.

Originally jasmine, like so many of the flowering bushes, hailed from the Far East. It came originally from China and has something of the hardness of the Chinese character. While it loves a sunny wall and has what it loves in that neighbor's garden, it will flower amid the smoke of a city, one of spring's true harbingers, the more precious where harbingers are so few. The blossoms are the more conspicuous because, greatly daring, they come out before the leaves.

In an old gardening book, "The Scot's Gardener," written by one John Reid two hundred years ago, there is mention of a homely and beautiful custom. Writing of the kitchen garden he says: "Measure first of six foot on each side of the gates or doors for honeysuckles, jasmynes, etc." The garden's exits and entrances were thus to be made fragrant and beautiful. Wherever possible, doors should have about them some such kindly welcome. They should smile rather than frown. Our own door is framed in crimson ramblers, and at the side there is an old-fashioned Gloire rose. Our next door neighbor has honeysuckle and crimson ramblers about it. But long before these break into welcoming speech, that jasmine-covered entrance higher up the lane speaks out welcome and manifold hope. Like the mountains and the hills of the old prophecy, that door breaks forth into singing in the year's first month.

## "The beauty of holiness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER tragic days the pendulum of human hopes generally swings away from fear, sorrow, and pain, and the afflicted one tries to capture some measure of light and joy again from every outward form that suggests relief from drab and sordid dreariness. The thought of mankind, weary of its suffering, reaches out for light and color; and so in recent years we have had much emphasis placed on color, in painting, music, decoration, and even in clothing. To the so-called human mind there may be marvelous beauty in color. In the material world, so called, were deprived of the ever changing hues of its seas and skies, its variety of color in leaf and flower, the delicate flush of dawn or the golden glow of sunset, it would seem a desolate place indeed.

In the Old Testament this love of beauty as expressed in color is often used to symbolize those spiritual qualities which belong to the life of righteousness. The prophet Isaiah cries from the mount of inspiration: "O thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold, I will lay thy stones with fair colours, and lay thy foundations with sapphires. And it shall be that the windows of agates, and thy gates of carbuncles, and all thy borders of pleasant stones." The Hebrew prophets had a great sense of the spiritual beauty of righteousness, and they loved to depict such moral beauty in symbols of light, color, purity, and splendor. The prophet Ezekiel, trying to arouse his people from their materiality, described to them the garments of righteousness which they had forsaken, in the words: "Thus wast thou decked with gold and silver; and thy raiment was of fine linen, and silk, and brodered work; . . . and thou wast exceeding beautiful, and thou didst prosper into a kingdom. And thy renown went forth among the heathen for thy beauty: for it was perfect through my comeliness, which I had put upon thee, saith the Lord God."

Human sense would try to depict goodness or holiness as insipid and colorless, and a life of righteousness as one of drab monotony; whereas the way of unrighteousness, or disobedience to moral and spiritual law, it represents as full of color and adventure. But when illuminated by spiritual understanding there dawns on human thought a finer appreciation of the wonderful beauty of holiness. The love of beauty, which seems to many to need for its satisfaction the form and color of material things, feels bereft when their apparent

splendor fades into blight and decay. But when this love of beauty is based on the spiritual, there comes a deepened sense of joy in the cultivation of those spiritual qualities which give color and life to the most common place existence.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read (p. 281): "The one Ego, the one Mind or Spirit called God, is infinite individuality, which supplies all form and comeliness and which reflects reality and divinity in individual spiritual man and things." As we learn that spiritual qualities are derived from divine Mind alone, we can neither pride ourselves on possessing any one of them, nor believe that we could be prevented from achieving any of them, since "God is no respecter of persons."

Paul tells us that the fruits of the Spirit are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Even these words are beautiful as one says them softly over and over, trying to understand more of their meaning. Even though one may be in the most sordid surroundings, the cultivation of these fruits of the Spirit, and of all other spiritual qualities, such as kindness, unselfishness, gratitude, and faithfulness, will redeem any life from the commonplace. And the more we reflect these qualities, the more we recognize them in others and find spiritual beauty where we least expect it. Thus we may learn something of the spiritual intuition which inspired Samuel when he stood before the sons of Jesse, to anoint one of them as the chosen of the Lord, and it was revealed to him that "the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."

The real joy of living comes from the cultivation of these spiritual qualities. They can make the most monotonous existence glow with richness and beauty. "Thy gentleness hath made me great," sang the shepherd king. Mankind needs to learn that these graces of Spirit give strength and beauty to character. It is the opposite qualities of the headstrong human will, such as impatience, rudeness, violence, doubt, ill-temper, and self-indulgence, that make men weak and unbecomingly. Christian Science teaches that to be healthy, thought must be kept holy, and that God is truly the health of our countenance when we reflect Him in those Godlike qualities which radiate "the beauty of holiness."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

## The Moment

Still as the holy of holies breathes the vast,  
Within its crystal depths the stars grow dim;  
Fire on the altar of the hills at last Burns on the shadowy rim.

Moment that holds all moments;  
white upon  
The verge it trembles; then like mist of flowers  
Break from the fairy fountain of the dawn  
The hues of many hours.

Thrown downward from that high companionship  
Of dreaming inmost heart with inmost heart,  
Into the common daily ways I slip  
My fire from theirs apart.

—A. E. in "Poems."

## The Jasmine Bush

Not the least joy of a garden, especially if it opens on to a public way, is that others besides the owner may glean of its beauty and its fragrance, may gather hope and joy as they pass. It would be a meager thought which did not rejoice in this gleaming of the passers-by. One garden wall was purposely kept low, so that those who passed might enjoy the vision of the flowers. The owner had intended a high wall, but the thought of these others changed his plan.

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## The Best Things

Whatever is best is safest; lies out of the reach of human power; can neither be given nor taken away.—Bolingbroke.

## SCIENCE

## AND

## HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes Blackberrying

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, Milly-Molly-Mandy, otherwise Millicent Margaret Amanda, you know found some big ripe blackberries on her way home from school. There were six great beauties and one little hard one, so Milly-Molly-Mandy put the little hard one in her mouth and carried the others home on a leaf.

She gave one to Father, and Father said: "Ah! that makes me think the time for Blackberry puddings has come!"

The she gave one to Mother and asked what it made her think of. And Mother said: "A whole row of pots of blackberry jam that I ought to have in my store-cupboard!"

Then she gave one to Grandpa, and Grandpa said it made him think of "blackberry tart!"

And Grandpa said, "blackberry jelly!"

And Uncle said, "stewed blackberry-and-apple!"

And Aunt said, "A plate of fresh blackberries with sugar and cream!"

"My!" thought Milly-Molly-Mandy, as she threw away the empty leaf. "I must get a big, big basket and go blackberrying, and hooked sticks (to pull the brambles nearer), and stout boots (to keep the prickles off), and old frocks (lest the thorns should catch). And they walked and they walked, till they came to a place where they knew there were always a lot of blackberries (at the proper time of year, of course).

But when they came to the place—oh dear!—they saw a notice-board stuck up just inside a gap in the fence. And the notice-board said, as plain as anything:

TRESPASSERS  
WILL BE  
PROSECUTED!

Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan knew that meant "You mustn't come here, because the

owner doesn't want you, and it's his land."

Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan looked at each other very solemnly indeed. Then Milly-Molly-Mandy said:

"I don't s'pose anyone would see if we went in?"

And Little-Friend-Susan said: "I don't s'pose they'd miss any of the blackberries."

And Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "But it wouldn't be right."

And Little-Friend-Susan shook her head very firmly.

So they took up their baskets and sticks and moved away, trying not to feel hurt about it, although they had come a long way to that place.

They didn't know quite what to do with themselves after that, for there were no blackberry bushes anywhere else, so they amused themselves by walking in a dry ditch close by the fence, shuffling along in the leaves with their stout little boots that were to have kept the prickles off.

And suddenly—what do you think they saw? A little ball of brown fur, just ahead of them among the grasses in the ditch.

"Is it a rabbit?" whispered Little-Friend-Susan. They crept closer.

"It is a rabbit!" whispered Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"Why doesn't it run away?" said Little-Friend-Susan, and she stroked it. The little ball of fur wriggled. Then Milly-Molly-Mandy stroked it, and it wriggled again.

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy exclaimed: "I believe it's got its head stuck in a hole in the back!"

And they looked, and that was just what had happened. Some earth had fallen down as bunny was burrowing, and it couldn't get its head out again.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan carefully dug with their fingers, and loosened the earth round about, and as soon as bunny's head was free he shook his ears and stared at them.

Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan sat very still, and only smiled and nodded gently to show him he needn't be afraid, because they loved him.

And then little bunny turned his head and ran skitter-scuttle along the ditch and up the bank, into the wood and was gone.

"Oh!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "We



"So the Very Next Saturday, Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan Set Out With Big Baskets."

## Billy Jake Plants Some Trees

"Q. Small Beginnings, Ye Are Great and Strong"

DOWN the lane went Billy Jake with Sniff, his little rat terrier, close upon his heels. They were on their way to where, only yesterday, Daddy had planted some trees. The night before, with Billy in his arms and with Sniff snoozing at their feet, Daddy had told Billy Jake all about them and how, some day, they would be great big trees and would shade little boys might play.

Now with wide mouth puckered into a whistle and with brown freckles standing out on his small face plainer than usual because of the scrubbing he had just given it, Billy Jake swung early along with Sniff tagging close behind. Behind that is when he wasn't chasing rabbits. Sniff never caught a rabbit but he thought it was a great game which they enjoyed as much as he did and he would always have been chasing one if there had always been one to chase, but since there wasn't he sometimes followed along at his master's heels, stopping frequently on three legs with one ear pointed and the other hanging limply down on his upturned head, to listen.

Today the sun was shining, oh, ever so brightly, causing the dew-drops on the new green grass blades to sparkle with many colors; the songs of the first bluebirds filled the air and Billy Jake whistled as they went along, and Sniff chased rabbits.

On and on they went and then, quite suddenly, Billy Jake stopped and Sniff stopped too. The little trees? Where could they be? Had he passed them? Well, there was just one thing to do about it and that was to turn back and look more carefully.

Billy Jake had gone but a step or two on his backward journey when he stopped, again, and again Sniff stopped, and then Billy Jake began to laugh and he laughed and he laughed and kept right on laughing, oh, for ever so long. And then, all at once, he stopped laughing, and began feeling very sorry, for he just happened to think of how very long his dear Daddy would have to wait for these little trees to grow up.

But why, oh why had he planted such teeny tiny ones—so little one could scarcely find them and with barely a leaf to show what they were! Dear, dear, why he, himself, could have done better than this! He saw at once what he must do. He must get right down to work and plant others—larger ones than these—oh dear, yes, much larger, and with plenty of leaves upon them.

"You see, Sniff," he explained as he climbed upon the fence rail that he might reach some low branches of a small cottonwood tree, "we'll plant some big ones right beside these teeny little ones and when our Daddy sees them he'll be so s'prised and he'll be glad too, 'cause then he won't have to wait so long. Why I s'pect it would take most a hundred years for these little trees to grow big!"

The next morning, so eager was he to see how much his trees had grown he could scarcely wait for breakfast to be over that he might be at his work. But at last he was off, with Sniff trotting close beside him. He ran as fast as ever he could until he reached the place where he had planted them, and then he stopped, and he stared and he stared. His trees! His beautiful trees! What in the world could be the matter with them! Why they were all bent over, and the leaves, the lovely green leaves he had worked so hard to get, were all dried and crumpled up. Oh dear! Oh dear!

Up on the fence rail he climbed, and sat gazing sorrowfully at his poor little plantings. He could see that his Daddy's trees, though they had not grown any taller, were yet as straight and green as they had been the day before, and the few leaves upon them were as crisp and fresh as ever.

Billy Jake thought and thought, and then suddenly he threw back his head and laughed and laughed and laughed, till he felt foolish, all right—

But the next minute the Boss had me in his arms and was carrying me to my bed—Don't pay any attention to me, he said, and you just sleep and nod as often as you like!"

always wanted a rabbit, and now we've got one, Susan!"

"Only we'd rather ours played in the fields with his brothers and sisters instead of stopping in a pokey hutch," said Little-Friend-Susan.

"And if we'd gone trespassing we should never have come here and found him," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "I'd much rather have a little rabbit than a whole lot of blackberries."

And when they got back to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, where Milly-Molly-Mandy lived, Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt all said they would much rather have a little rabbit running about in the woods than all the finest blackberries in the world.

However, the next Saturday, Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan came upon a splendid place for blackberrying, without any notice-board; and Milly-Molly-Mandy gathered such a big basketful, that there was enough to make blackberry pudding and jam and tarts and jelly and stewed blackberry-and-apple with fresh blackberries for Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt—and Milly-Molly-Mandy too.

All the time a little rabbit skipped about in the woods and thought what a lovely world it was. And that's a true story!

**A Shining Example**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The milk is brought in cans of brass in queer old London streets. And if you bring a jug or glass Your need it freely meets.

Rich foamy milk from English cows, These funny milk-carts bring, Which in green meadows gently Where grass is green as spring.

The milk man is so very kind, He always tips his hat— When I grow up I have a mind To be a milk like that!

Perhaps if I should start right now To say "Thank you" and "Please," I too might push a cart as gay Beneath old London trees!

Where grass is green as spring.

The milk man is so very kind, He always tips his hat— When I grow up I have a mind To be a milk like that!

Perhaps if I should start right now To say "Thank you" and "Please," I too might push a cart as gay Beneath old London trees!

Where grass is green as spring.

branches, smoothed down the earth and whistling to Sniff, was off for home.

That night as he lay back in his father's arms he said, "Daddy, you know those little trees I told you about planting and that withered 'cause I put such big ones in the ground?"

"Yes, son," said his father.

"Well, Daddy, you know I've 'bout decided it must be like that with everything—most, 'cause look at the birds and the flowers and babies. They all have to start little and grow big—we just have to. So I guess unless we want old withered things we have to start with the little things and wait while they grow and grow."

Jumping from the fence rail he hastily pulled up the withered

## The Adventures of Waddles



## Bruce and His Dog

Bruce is only five years old, but he is very good at pretending. One day he will be a motor mechanic, and will pretend he has a motor to mend. He will put on ties, and tighten nuts, oil it, and so on.

Another day he will be a grocer, and come and sell vegetables, and groceries, using bits of paper for money. Another day he will be a carpenter, and build a house out of old boxes. He is quite a good carpenter, and loves to hammer and saw.

Then perhaps he will pretend that he is the wood man when he is filling his mother's wood box, or he will say, "I am a gardener today. May I cut the lawn, or hoe the garden?" and for a while he is very busy, talking all the time.

He loves to be the paper boy, and brings in the paper. Even when he teases, he explains that he is only "teasing," and doesn't mean it.

He has a dear fat collie dog, named Mac, that he adores. When Bruce is pretending to be a postman, Mac trots along too, and wags his tail, and barks, and feels very important, especially when he is allowed to carry a paper in his mouth.

Soon poor Mac will be very lonely, as Bruce is going to school after the holidays, but he will have an extra wild time when Saturday comes.

## Sleeping Alone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little sister sleeps alone In a big bed—all her own. You must never count the dolls— (Often on the floor one falls!) Kittens, too, are snuggled there. Soft paws tangled in her hair! Clown and wound-up jumping Jack Do their tricks behind her back. But she says she sleeps alone, In a big bed—all her own!

Mattie Lee Haugsen.

## The Tale for the Folk

## Mother Flighty and Dicky Duck

MRS. FLIGHTY was a plump brown Mother Hen. She lived with her seven yellow downy chicks in a cunning little house whose pointed roof's sloping sides reached clear to the sky. And across the whole front ran four slats of wood.

It was through these slats that Mrs. Flighty peeped now and again one beautiful morning. She was cleaning off her side walls and the voices of her happy little brood came in through the open windows.

Suddenly she laid down her dust mop and listened. A hoarse voice mingled with the peals of laughter of her own children, and peeping out she spied a queer little stranger. His bill was broad and flat and when he walked he waddled from side to side, not at all as Mrs. Flighty had taught her children to walk. They picked their way along daintily and when they spoke their voices were sweet and gentle.

"Flipper," called Mrs. Flighty, who seemed to get very flustered when she saw the stranger, "come here at once."

"Who is that strange child?" she whispered leaning down toward him and keeping one eye on the stranger. My Mother, that's Dicky Duck, and he has come to stay," answered Flipper.

## Dicky Decides

"Come to stay!" exclaimed Mrs. Flighty. "Tut, tut, tut, tut, and who invited him? Did you, Flipper Flighty?"

"No, but he has come to stay. He says so," said Flipper, "and he's the most fun."

"Shoo, shoo!" cried Mrs. Flighty, and shook her skirts at Dicky Duck, who ran behind the little house and pecked out at Mrs. Flighty from around the corner.

"I've heard of hens having to bring up duck children," she murmured to herself, "but I have too large a family of my own to take care of any stranger. Besides, I do not care for him."

That day Mrs. Flighty served lunch early, and directly after started out for a walk, her family tripping along daintily behind her, and among them waddled the unwelcome Dicky Duck.

When they reached the pond, Mrs. Flighty, who wore a distressed frown on her face, grew quite cheerful.

The ducks were all in swimming blissfully, and when Dicky Duck saw them he sidled down to the water and swam out to them.

## Mrs. Flighty Is Relieved

"O!" sighed Mrs. Flighty in a relieved voice, "Dicky Duck has gone back to his family!" And she called to her family to hurry, hurry. And hurry they did, though they disliked leaving their new playmate.

When Mrs. Flighty glanced behind her and was dismayed to see Dicky Duck cheerfully lifting his little wings to help him over the little hummocks of grass as he hurried along to join the Flighty family.

"This is almost more than I can stand," said the Mother Hen impatiently. "If he only had a sweet voice and walked more sedately I could stand it. He is a nuisance!"

That night when all seven of the downy chicks were snuggled up under their mother's wing, Dicky Duck stood wistfully by until Mrs. Flighty said in a sympathetic voice, "Come, you poor lonesome child. Come under my wing," and Dicky Duck looked so grateful that Mrs. Flighty smiled to herself.

The next morning the sky was dark and gloomy. The rain came down in huge drops and formed little puddles all over the barnyard.

"O, dear, dear! No food in the

house and the ground so wet and not one of us with a pair of rubbers. I'll never be able to do my marketing!" And Mrs. Flighty gazed anxiously out of the window.

"O, let me do your shopping! See, I have my rubbers and slicker," said Dicky Duck, as he took the basket and list and waddled away.

"Now, after all, I think we shall be happy to have Dicky Duck stay with us. He is so willing to help," said Mrs. Flighty. And by the time she had wiped up some puddles of water that had leaked in, Dicky Duck came waddling back, taking off his rubbers and shaking off his slicker he hung them both in the corner to dry.

"Here are your groceries, Mrs. Flighty," he said.

"Call me Mother Flighty," said the Mother Hen, smiling tenderly at him.

So Dicky Duck lived happily with Mrs. Flighty, and when it rained he always did the marketing while the chicks and their mother kept dry and warm in the little house with the pointed roof and sides that reached clear to the ground.

## Who Knows?

1. Who is Peter Pan?
2. Why is it colder on the top of a mountain?
3. What was the key that opened Doubting Castle?
4. What is an encyclopaedia?
5. Who wrote "Hans Brinker"?

Answers to last week's questions: The salt is brought to the sea by rivers which carry away from the land all that water can melt. Fishes do not shut their eyes. Pochontas was an Indian maiden who saved Capt. John Smith. The ostrich is the largest bird that cannot fly. Tasmania is an island south of Australia.

## Things to Make

## Mr. Peanut-Chinaman

LITTLE fingers can easily make this jolly Chinaman and a whole lot of other Chinamen as well. They are nice little people to give away at any time. The little boys might make Mr. Peanut Chinaman, and the little girls can sew his clothes.

For each man you will want six peanuts. One will be his head (leave the shells on and in sewing stick the needle through the top of the nut). Draw his eyes, nose, and mouth, and don't forget that Mr. Chinaman has slanting eyes. Now with a darning needle and strong thread add another nut for the body, at the end of which you must sew two more nuts for the legs, and two more, one on either side, for the arms. Then you must draw his five fingers, for he would feel very clumsy without them.

Then make a nice black plait with several pieces of wool and stick it to the back of his head, and Mr. Chinaman is ready to go to the tailor and is looking forward to having his pretty clothes.

He wants a jacket with wide sleeves, and trousers—wide at the bottom. Use bright materials. Mother probably has little pieces of silk left over. If you like, you can also give him a round, flat hat by covering a piece of cardboard with silk and sticking it to his head. You can fix a thin piece of elastic or narrow ribbon to the top of the hat and hang him up. He seems like this, as he always turns and dances and smiles as if he wishes to say: "I am very happy, thank you, little boys and girls."

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NOTE—"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in fourteen different styles and sizes, which are listed in the advertisement on the Home Forum Page of this newspaper.

## The MAIL BAG

Most of the following are extracts from letters:

Roxbury, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I am a boy almost 11 years old. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School at Roxbury. I am reading "Penny Wise" and I like it so well that I hope it will last 100 weeks. The Judge is a nice father, isn't he?

Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Editor:

If all the children think as much of Our Young Folks' Page and The Mail Bag as I do, it will make you think that you work for a purpose. I sometimes wish that we had "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" on our page because they are fine. I have a cat whose Blue Ribbon name is Desdemona, but I call her Pluffy.

I da B.

Muskegon Heights, Mich.

Dear Editor:

We all like Snubs and the Children's Page. We have a library table in our schoolroom. When we have finished our arithmetic we can go to the library table. I always read the Monitor. I read the Sunday stories, too. I think the Monitor is the best paper for everyone to read.

Harvey C.

Fort Smith, Ark.

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the Children's Page in the Monitor. I have "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," in book form. I am in the fourth grade in school, and take the Monday's and Thursday's Monitors to my teacher. She reads the stories to the class.

William C.

Denver, Colo.

Dear Editor:

... If it's Latin, music, art, social science, general science, or what not, the Monitor seldom fails me. When my turn comes round to give a current event, I find a wealth of material in the Monitor; the only difficulty is in the choice. The World News in Brief, the Current Event Section, the general news pages, or in fact any page, may give me this. I have been delighted with the pictures of Roman Mythology, and paragraphs I have cut from its pages for my Latin notebook.

Gertrude McI.

Trumansburg, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I am the oldest of six children. I have a little brother, and I read him The Children's Page and the Sunset Stories. I am very thankful for them.

Beatrice L.

Denver, Colo.

Dear Editor:

I read in your paper that you would like to have suggestions about The Children's Page. I think that it would be nice if each month or so you could have children from different countries write letters about their countries.

Bill O.



## EDUCATIONAL

## "Citizens' Sampling Day," a Time When Laymen Test School Product

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill.

TIME-HONORED rules of school examinations were reversed in a new type of test given here recently under direction of William McC. Andrew, superintendent of schools. Children were examined in a central downtown hall. Laymen, not teachers, gave the test. Questions were based, not on the school curriculum, but on what the public expects an eighth-grade graduate to know. The results were used, not to grade the pupils, but to help school principals gauge the success of their work.

"Citizens' Sampling Day," as the innovation is called, proved so successful that a second sampling day is to be held in June. Its purpose, as explained in the superintendent's announcement, is to enable principals "to learn much of value by observing how their human output meets requirements proposed by customers." Further describing the test, the superintendent wrote:

"Here, now, are children selected by lot from schools chosen haphazard. An assortment of citizens who admit themselves to be of average intelligence has proposed a series of tasks which eight years of schooling are thought to have enabled these youngsters to perform. From this we may learn much, both as to the expectations of some citizens and as to the ability of some children. It is a show-off."

## Conditions Kept Propitious

Indeed, propitious were taken to keep conditions as normal as possible. Applause was forbidden. Competition was avoided as far as possible. Appraisers were chosen from a group of representative citizens invited to this intimate circle from which the press was excluded. The tests covered subjects varying from arithmetic to politeness, from literary taste to the ability to use a saw. Prominent Chicago citizens, among them a well-known lawyer, a leading business man, a distinguished social worker and other public officials and heads of civic groups, proposed and asked the questions. The business manager of a large

institution put the arithmetic test by asking the children to add a bank deposit slip. A citizen who believed that every public school graduate should be able to use tools asked the boys to mend a screen. Another lay examiner set about to ascertain whether the children really knew how to use the alphabet by asking them to look up various firm names in the telephone directory. Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, proposed a card catalogue hunt for a given fact: "What actuated John Quincy Adams in his public life?" The read of a large civic organization tested the children for their ability to listen well by asking them to select the most important parts of a speech given by another citizen.

Citizens Rated  
An examination requiring well-developed judgment and an understanding of what constitutes citizenship was given by G. B. Stephenson, Boy Scout leader of the Chicago district. Five citizens were described, with their qualities itemized. "Rate them according to your estimate of good citizenship," the children were told. It was not an easy choice offered among the Joneses, who vote at every election, pays his taxes, never goes on a hike with his son, never visits school, and has lots of money; Thomas Hall, who is president of a large bank, a good speaker at banquets, and had his son exempted from military service; and Hal Hunter, who takes boys on hikes, urges them to attend their churches, is a good baseball umpire, and has the finest flower garden on the street.

A test in good manners was simple and searching. "A lady and gentleman are guests in your house and are unacquainted. Make the presentation." To stand and render without hesitation such simple music as "The Minstrel Boy" without leaning on the violin of the rest of the class is an ability which every one of our public school graduates should possess, declared Frederick A. Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, who gave the test in reading music. Literary taste was

measured by Keith Preston, a writer of light verse, who asked the pupils to choose the best among four stanzas, presumably unfamiliar to the children.

In all, 25 tests were given. The purpose apparently was that of many projects put forth by Chicago's energetic school chief, namely, to give everyone concerned a fresh angle for study.

"The workman learns much from the product of his fellows and returns to his labor with renewed interest," was his significant comment on the set of questions.

London, Eng.  
The uncultivated teacher has few friends in the educational world today; none at all, probably, in the ranks of the certificated. She is a survival of the bad old days, when it was a common opinion that anyone could teach, and has only been retained in the schools because of the hardness of heart of most education authorities to whom she

## The Uncertificated Teacher

chiefly appeals as a cheaper article than her certificated brothers and sisters. Away with her altogether! Such is the burden of many diatribes from the mandarins of the new dispensation.

Now it may be admitted that on the whole this attitude and these protests are justified. We must, in the interests of the young, exact as high a standard as possible for our future teachers. Education is peculiarly a learned profession and must be treated as such. The certificate must assuredly exact no exceptional qualifications, at least in England, and its intellectual demands could quite easily be satisfied by the ordinary sixth-form pupil at any good secondary school. On this foundation of knowledge has to be superimposed usually a two-year's residence at a training college. But even the latter qualification is not absolutely indispensable. A teacher may be certificated without the college training.

And yet—  
It is obvious, therefore, that the requirements for a certificate are by no means excessive. The passport to the profession is open to all who really desire and deserve it. The case against the uncertificated teacher is convincing. And yet—and yet there is something to be said on the other side. No one can deny, more highly than the writer of this article the importance of the teaching profession and the necessity of raising the standard of the teacher.

But, in admitting all this, let us not undervalue the work that has been done by the uncertificated. For the massing of an examination is not everything, nor even the possession of a certain amount of technical skill. There are many who possess the certificate but few who are really teachers. This may seem a hard saying but I believe it to be profoundly true. The certificate has been obtained by the merest "exam" of a few textbooks, by the facile reproduction of alien learning. Much of the language thus acquired is parasitic, it has never been absorbed and digested but many a successful candidate, "Studies pass off into the character," says a great writer. Yes, but only if the character is plastic to receive the impress and retain it, and mold it to be something of its own.

We receive but what we give, and only in our own lives does the knowledge acquired become a living thing. And I hold it to be a dangerous doctrine to assume that there is no salvation outside the certificate. As teaching becomes more and more an organized profession we must guard all the more

carefully against that narrow professional outlook which has done so much harm in other professions. It is apt to generate a habit of intolerance, even of arrogance. For it must never be forgotten that many of the most fruitful ideas in education have come in from outside the charmed circle.

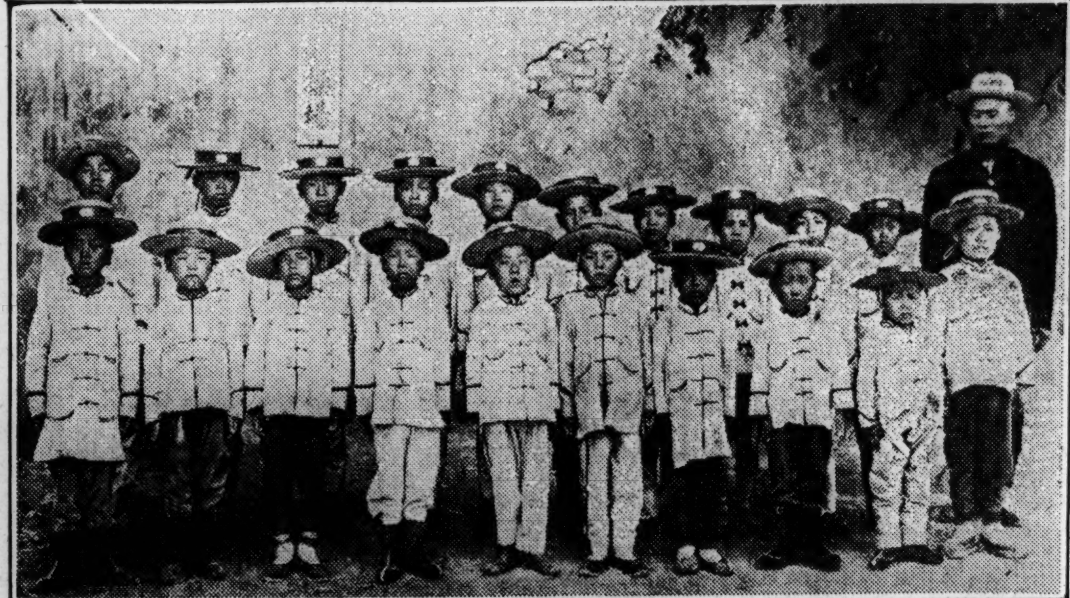
Not Exclusive  
Education is too deep and too wide a thing to be the exclusive prerogative of the few. And there are in our schools today not a few uncertificated teachers whose teaching and influence has sown the good seed in many an immature thought. Above all professional qualifications the one thing needful for the teacher is the love of children. It is written that unless we become as little children we shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. And we may add to the sacred text, "Nor into the kingdom of education either." As time goes on, and we begin to know more of the true function and purpose of education, we may exclude the uncertificated teacher altogether. But that time is not yet.

I think we may leave a tiny loophole still without damage before an organization is imperiously water-tight and light-tight. Let us leave the better, so long as it is illuminated by the true spirit of education. And the essence of that spirit is humility, the meekness spoken of in the Gospels, the sweet reasonableness. Readiness to learn is all. And it should never be forgotten that many of the finest teachers in the public schools of the land are in the technical sense uncertificated and untrained. This is not a plea for the neglect of training, it is merely a reminder that we are still groping painfully in the dark.

I for one can never subscribe to the belief so prevalent today that education is a science. Education is an art, and it must be largely empirical. There are certain great fundamentals, but their application is individual and relative. One cannot know much as possible, the more the better, so long as it is illuminated by the true spirit of education. And the essence of that spirit is humility, the meekness spoken of in the Gospels, the sweet reasonableness. Readiness to learn is all. And it should never be forgotten that many of the finest teachers in the public schools of the land are in the technical sense uncertificated and untrained. This is not a plea for the neglect of training, it is merely a reminder that we are still groping painfully in the dark.

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## Who Could Say They Don't Take School Seriously?



Henry Miller News Picture Service, Inc.  
A Primary School, Peking, China, Supported by the Chinese Government.

## Manual Training Helps to Bring Out Character

MY own work daily I am emphasizing in every lesson the most necessary in the requirement of perfection in workmanship because this bears a vital relation to the development of the qualities of honesty and truth in the child's character," said Miss Bessie I. Savage, manual training teacher in the public schools of Boston, in an interview. Miss Savage has been visiting the public schools in Boston, a provision for which had been made by the school authorities of her home town.

It is interesting to recall at this time, she continued, "that manual training work in the public schools was initiated right here in Boston, many years ago. Manual training is in fact an advanced kindergarten work. The first kindergarten in Boston was started by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, a daughter of Professor Agassiz, who carried it to such success that its results attracted the attention of the Boston education authorities, who took over Mrs. Shaw's system and incorporated it as a part of education in the public schools here. Then Mrs. Shaw started another school the instruction in which she termed 'advanced kindergarten' but which was actually manual training. This, as far as I know, was the first manual training work in the United States. This effort also prospered and later came to be known as the sloyd system, which culminated in a well-established training school.

An Ideal of Perfection  
"It was in this school in Boston where I received my technical instruction and my inspiration to take up manual training as a profession. The manual training school set a very high standard of workmanship and held an exalted ideal of the purpose and objective of the training and teaching. In this atmosphere there came to me a love for the work and a devotion to the standards. I was always impressed with the necessity of keeping before me an ideal of perfection and beauty, which is essential to produce a truthful result in the work. That is, an article defective in construction or finish would in fact be an untruth.

In my daily teaching, it is my privilege not only to instruct but from the fifth to the eighth grade in the work of wood construction, but to help character to unfold. The production of numerous articles in manual training is far more than the physical work. It is not the making of the material thing that is of value. The whole of the instruction is from an educational viewpoint—to train the hands to work logically with the thought toward a definite objective. Each article as planned must be when completed on object of use and beauty.

The first problem presented must be a simple one because the undeveloped thought can grasp the idea of an object that can be handled, and the pupil will quickly begin cutting a block of wood. This task appears but simple and possible, whereas were the child to be asked at once to make a chair or a lamp base, he would not possess the ability to do the work. Though an interesting thing is that when these boys step into the well-equipped school room, it all appears to them so wonderful that they feel at once that they can build a house or make almost anything. Nothing phases them.

"This is a tremendously helpful and encouraging attitude to the teacher, who has no task in inducing the pupils to work but whose guidance is constantly needed to keep their efforts rightly directed and confined to the problems they are at present qualified to work out. Besides, vigilant watchfulness must be exercised

to attain the standard of perfection set for the finished product. Here lies a truly serious duty for the teacher. For example, let us say that little Johnnie has made a table. In finishing it, under the leaves and around the hidden places he leaves the corners rough, and perhaps varnishes over a slight stain of wood without rubbing it out into perfect smoothness. He takes the table home in this state to his parents, but they, not knowing what constitutes good workmanship, praise Johnnie for not a little proud of him and of what he has done.

When Vigilance Is Required  
"This experience gives Johnnie a biased view of what his work should be, for he knows he has not done it as he has been instructed to do. But the praise and approval met with at home have had a perhaps unrecognized effect upon his work, and there is the danger. From that day on, it will require constant vigilance, much patience and infinite care to inculcate in that child's consciousness the fundamental idea that he must be wholly honest and fair in his work as well as in his speech.

"With the girls, while the work is sewing and cooking, there are the same problems. This department is called the household arts training. Here the girls learn to sew, beginning with a simple stitch. There are certain stitches that are fundamental to all sewing, such as hemming, running stitch, backstitch, cross stitch, and these the girls must learn with meticulous care. Their first lessons are in making the outfit they will require when they are promoted to the kitchen. When that momentous day arrives, each girl must have a holder, a kitchen towel, a white cooking apron that mostly covers her dress, and a little cap, of which there are several styles. This makes a little uniform, and when it is all complete the girl is a proud wearer of it. "These girls are in the grades corresponding to the boys in the manual training work, their ages averaging from 8 to 12. In the kitchen their first lessons are in simple cooking. Here is being developed exactness, care, and patience, and no girl may progress until she has mastered the ingredients-measuring lessons with minute accuracy.

"At some time during the term the girls give a formal luncheon prepared entirely by themselves, to which are invited the teachers and the mothers of the girls. The occasion is a happy one, for in this luncheon the girls feel they and their accomplishments will be under critical though loving eyes, and they must excel both in the cooking and in the serving. This is always a great event in the school year.

"It seems to me inevitable that the training that these boys and girls receive must become a fundamental part of their mental equipment. It should remain, and I believe usually does remain, a potent factor in what ever work or profession they may adopt. It becomes vital information upon which they rely, and it establishes a sound basis of judgment and common sense in performing their daily duties in their chosen occupations.

"The importance of exercising judgment I emphasize at all times. This is always a great event in the school year.

Many of these boys are so situated that it is unlikely they will themselves engage in manual work, but I say to them that they will be called upon to pass judgment upon the work of others. To do that intelligently and justly, they should know how to do the work themselves."

## THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 20

Here the protests of Italy's women—robbed of suffrage rights by outbreaks of chauvinism and the abolition of municipal elections. Pearl-filled mounds in the "Buckeye," and subterranean recesses in the "Spanish State" invite archaeological and biological research. Surveyors, map makers and news dispensers have catalogued aerial photography with the stable industries of tomorrow. Likened to a civil agreement that is effected under coercion is a pact that is wrested by martial law. Its stigma seems indelible. We hearken not to the "bolshieviki" lest chaos and invincible turmoil be our portion.

LOOK FOR—  
"prophecy"  
"chaos"  
"bolshieviki"  
"martial law"  
"coercion"  
"stigma"  
"invincible turmoil"

DERIVATIVE WORDS HOW PRONOUNCED?  
chauvinism  
recesses  
surveyor  
"Buckeye"  
"Spanish State"  
"bolshieviki"

[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series.]

## The Pedagogics of a Cricket Coach

Leicester, Eng.

Special Correspondence

PEDAGOGIC theory as laid down in the textbooks often seems to be the practical teacher somewhat remote from the actualities of daily life in the classroom. Even though the theory is sound, and even though the teacher may agree with it intellectually, he often falls short of its ideals in actual practice. Reality seems remote from the textbooks on occasion. It is good, therefore, to find the dicta of the best teachers and the fundamentals of enlightened educational method indorsed from a quarter to which the teacher usually turns for pedagogical advice. The famous cricketer, A. C. Maclaren, in his book, "Cricket Old and New," has a chapter on "Coaching" from which all teachers can learn something, and the young teacher can learn much.

"The cricket coach begins with a condition which, from the point of view of the school teacher, is at once an advantage and a disadvantage. His pupils attend voluntarily. He is compelled, therefore, to hold their interest or lose his pupils. At the same time, the very fact that the pupils come of their own accord postulates the presence of the vital factor of interest; and what can a teacher not do who begins with an already formed interest?

Keep the Pupils Happy  
Mr. Maclaren understands the secret of atmosphere in education. "Keep the boy happy," he says. "Some boys are quick and some are slower in learning. Don't make the mistake of keeping a boy who is slow to learn some particular stroke too long at one time at the task. Don't let him get stale. If he is making little or no progress send him down balls for the strokes he has already learned and can play well. This will induce voluntary feeling and when you are talking to the difficult stroke he will approach his task with renewed keenness and a determination to master the new stroke as he has already mastered the old."

How many teachers there are who would do well to remember Mr. Maclaren's exhortation to "never get impatient. A boy trying to learn to play cricket is not a criminal, nor is he of set purpose trying to avoid doing a job you are setting him to do. He is anxious to carry out your instructions, and sometimes this very anxiety defeats its own object."

Positive, Not Negative Teaching  
Teachers know in theory, but do not always carry out in practice the injunction, "Let your instruction be positive, not negative. Substitute 'Try this' for 'Don't do that.' Anything can tell a boy not to do what is obviously wrong, but a good coach will explain the right actions to a boy and will not waste time telling him how many wrong things he is doing. A boy is quick to imitate, and if he is constantly shown the correct actions he will pick them up more quickly than if he is always being pulled up for faults and told of them."

Teachers themselves admit that their very position of power and prominence encourages loquacity, and they will therefore agree with Mr. Maclaren's "Don't talk too much. There is a great art in knowing when to keep one's tongue still and when to speak. When a boy has failed to make the correct stroke, he knows as well as you do after he has once been checked. Meet his eye—he will be looking at you—with a smile. That is quite enough. And when he does improve, then you will be able to encourage him with a word of praise."

Encourage—Not Discourage  
Just as the kindly sun will do what the strong northerly blast fails

## Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Special Correspondence

Susanne Lenglen (seu-zan' lon-glen), famous tennis player. Camille Desmoulins (cam-meey' deh-moo-lan), noted French revolutionary leader of 1789. Sakuntala (sah-koon'-tā-lā), name of the heroine of a Sanskrit drama, the first English translation of which was the starting-point of modern Sanskrit philology. Kallidas (kah-lē-dah'-sā), the "Shakespeare of India," author of "Sakuntala," about A. D. 525. Joaquín Sorolla y Bastida (cho-ah'-kōn'-lyah'-sah'-stē-dah), painter of newly-installed murals at home of Hispanic Society, New York. Kharkov (kar-ko'), name of government in South Russia; area 21,000 sq. miles.

to do, so is the atmosphere of encouragement better for the child than that of rebuke and repression. "Praise the boy instead of blaming him," says Mr. Maclaren. "To refrain from blaming him is not enough. You should seek opportunities for praising him. All that to that advice is the instruction to "Humor the boy's temperament. A boy is a very reserved young animal and requires to be as carefully handled as a young racehorse if one is to get the best out of him. Never forget that a boy is summing you up all the time that you are summing him up, and that once you gain his confidence nothing will shake it."

Encouragement again: "I have always made a point of never allowing a boy to think he cannot play, but rather have found it more profitable to encourage him to keep trying. I have always ended the lesson by producing the ball that he can hit well, which enables one to end the lesson with a full measure of praise; for the boy must enjoy himself, otherwise he will not bother, and will never make real progress."

The Adults Teacher  
Prof. J. Adams once said that in order to teach John Latin it is necessary to know John as well as to know Latin. The wisdom of the university professor who has spent a lifetime in the study and lecture-room is matched by that of this thoughtful cricketer. "A skillful coach," he says, "is a man who not only teaches correctly, but also sees where the natural ability in a pupil lies."

And the necessity for remembering the individuality of the child is not forgotten. Experienced teachers will indorse Mr. Maclaren's warning against endeavoring to mold all his pupils after one pattern. "A coach is rather inclined to teach the game as he himself plays it, but it should always be remembered that no two persons are built alike." This dictum is followed up by the fundamental recommendation that "after teaching the pupil all he can, the coach will advise the pupil to build up his game on his own natural ability." The expert cricketer avows that he has remembered that no two in the schools which has become known as "individual work," or the Dalton plan. On the sunlit playing fields, to the sound of leather on willow, equally as clearly as in the academic classroom amongst books and apparatus, the great truth emerges that the individual must do his own learning. As no one can grow for him, so no one can think for him. He must build up his own personality with his own efforts,

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## Small Child and Mother Taught

Toronto, Can.

Special Correspondence

A SCHOOL for child study is opening in Toronto. The school's mission will be to train children from 2 years old to 12 years of age, and to instruct the mothers in child study. Hence there will be two divisions—the nursery school and parent education.

Dr. W. E. Blatz of the University of Toronto has been appointed director of child study. Mrs. E. A. Bott is instructor in parent education. Speaking on the subject, Dr. Blatz declared that the time for a child to start to school was when he developed into a social individual, recognizing other children and grown folk also in his scheme of things. This occurred, he said, at the age of 2, and it was at that time that the nursery school received the little people. At 5 they graduated into the schools already familiar to older children, having learned in some measure the lessons taught at a nursery institution—respect for authority, personal responsibility, consideration for the rights of others, co-operation, a plan of work and emotional stability.

Mrs. Bott, in making some remarks on her part of the new work, stated: "In the work of parent education, problems of child study will be approached at second hand. Mothers will be organized into groups of about 20 members, meeting regularly for study and discussion. The object of this work will be twofold: first, to learn from parents those things which they are best able to find out by reason of their intimate contacts with their children; second, to help parents to formulate sound working ideas and plans, and to apply these ideas in their homes."

The school, established close to other university buildings, has been made possible for a five-year period through private grants.

A committee known as the university committee for the study of child development has been formed under Prof. G. S. Brett to represent the various technical points of view. An administrative committee under Prof. J. G. Fitzgerald will have charge of the project officially under the sanction of the board of governors of the university.

Besides Dr. Blatz and Mrs. E. A. Bott, there will be three staff assistants.

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## Co-operative System, University of Texas

CADEMIC training is of no value if it cannot be applied," declares E. K. McGinnis, director of the school of business administration at the University of Texas.

So nearly two years ago what is known as the co-operative system of business administration was inaugurated at this university, and it is working out in a satisfactory manner to employers, students, and the institution.

The policy at the University of Texas is to make a five-year course of this training. For the first three years of his college life the student in the school of business administration takes the usual courses, and when he enters his fourth year he enters upon his co-operative work. During this period he spends one-half of his time in the university, and one-half at his business, thus doubling the time it would normally take to finish the work of the senior year.

A twofold advantage accrues from this system; advantages to the student and to the body of employers in the State. A student may be apt enough in absorbing theories, but be very inadequate in his practical application of them. This practice work enables him to discover his weak points, and to strengthen them before going out into a position requiring a completely trained worker. By this system, poor student material is eliminated before graduation. If a student is found to be totally unfit for the work he has chosen, he is advised of the situation. Such a system is expected to create greater harmony between the so-called "working man" and the college man. When a student enters an office or factory for his practical training he is reminded that in that position social status counts for nothing, nor must he expect it to; while on the job he is simply another one of the firm's employees, and one of the firm's employees, and that inability to adjust himself to conditions there lay him liable to suspension from the course as would his inability to adjust himself to the conditions imposed upon him by his university course.

The employers who are helping in this co-operative plan express themselves as well pleased. The students who come to work for them receive only living expenses during this time, and in no case is an employer asked to take on a man who can render him no service. Thus the employer receives immediate value from the student. But it is to the larger future good that employers all over the State look. By this system the round peg can be eliminated from the square hole before it has become firmly, albeit uncomfortably, wedged into it. A man following his chosen line of work, and becoming practically as well as theoretically trained in it before starting out "on his own," is very likely to remain in it, and to continue to develop. By this system fewer and fewer poorly trained men will be turned over to the State.

Each class in the school of business administration is divided into two groups; one group remains for three months at the university and pursues book work, while the other group works in the places to which the individual members of it are assigned. At the close of the period the two groups change places, the man on the job remaining there for one week in order to show the newcomer what is expected of him, thus causing the co-operating firms no loss of time in instructing new workers.

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## D. F. DAVIS NOTES HARMONY AT U. S. TENNIS MEETING

Peace, International Competition, and Co-operation were the Keynotes of the Annual Gathering—  
Mersereau Re-elected

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Peace and international competition and co-operation were the keynotes of the annual meeting of the United States Tennis Association, held at the Waldorf Astoria Saturday. Only one item was taken up for consideration, viz., the drawing of a ballot, and the usual discussions over ranking, schedules or the perennial amateur rule question.

At the close of the day's session, Secretary of War, who dropped in during the afternoon, alluded to the possibility of peace which brooded over the assemblage.

Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to the consideration of the matter to bring greater harmony between the regulations of the national association and the International Tennis Federation, which had just voted the increase of the minimum bound to 55 inches, and the requirement of a 100-foot net.

The discussion, except by the chairman of the committee, Walter L. Tate, president of the New York State Tennis Association, was mainly for the purpose of determining the order (club to be selected by California Association).

Aug. 15.—Women's national championships, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Aug. 30.—Men's national doubles, Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Sept. 9, 10, 11.—Davis Cup challenge round, Longwood Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 12.—Men's national singles, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Dec. 17.—National junior and boys' indoor championships, Interpark Tennis Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

1937

March 14.—National women's indoor championships at Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

It was also decided to include the national girls' turf championships and the public courts, the old municipal courts, which had been settled last by the schedule committee.

A few changes in the regulations of international play for women for the "Wimbledon" type of "girls' and boys' championships" were adopted with slight discussion. The

[illegible]

play court tourney from St. Louis to Detroit, and the national indoor junior and boys' national tourney in December, from the Seventh Regiment, New York, where it has been held since its inception in Baltimore, to the Interpark Tennis association. The dates adopted were as follows:

1926

July 5—National play court championships, Detroit Tennis Club, Detroit, Mich.  
Aug. 9—Junior and boys' national outdoor tennis championships, South Side Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Aug. 9—Girls' national hard court

phila, vice-president in place of Clifford B. Black, New York, who declined re-election; Harry S. Knox, Chicago, secretary, re-elected, and Louis B. Dudley, New York, treasurer.

A shift in the place for holding the annual meeting, from New York, where it has been held since the foundation of the association, to Philadelphia, was adopted on the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Philadelphia. There was little opposition, and the proposal went through without a test vote.

TORONTO AGAIN

None of the 91 Outside Rinks  
Remain Undefeated

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 8 (Special)—Canada defeated United States.

TOONTO, Feb. 8 (Special)—Canada defeated McGill.

DEFEATS MCGILL

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE  
HOCKEY STANDING

	Games Won	Lost	For	Against	Points
Toonto	4	0	23	5	8

Montreal	1	4	9	2
Quebec	0	3	4	3
Queens'	0	3	15	0

**MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 8 (Special)**—University of Toronto won its fourth successive victory in the Senior Intercollegiate hockey tournament last Saturday night when they defeated McGill by 3 goals to 1 and on the play the winners collected an even greater margin of victory in the consolation game.

The first period: but the locals scored the only goal of the second period and the third period was a rout. Toronto staged a strong attack and for a few minutes they had Toronto hemmed in the end zone, but the attack could not score. Finally, the attack could not score. Finally, the attack could not score. Finally, the attack could not score.

Manitoba's Bessiepl 15 years ago. Gordon Hudson, Winnipeg, defeated the local goalies, Elwell, 2 to 1 while W. H. Burns, Portage La Prairie, Man., took the measure of Glen Harris, Superior, 19 to 3. It was the first time the United States risks. Scores for the international games were:

CANADA		UNITED STATES	
W. J. J. Van, 9 R. J. Campbell, 4	1	W. J. J. Van, 9 R. J. Campbell, 4	1
G. Hudson, Win. 18 F. Campbell, E. 3	1	G. Hudson, Win. 18 F. Campbell, E. 3	1
R. S. Burns, Port. 19 G. Harris, Super. 4	1	R. S. Burns, Port. 19 G. Harris, Super. 4	1
D. Cline, Glenboro 7 T. J. MacLeod, Duluth	1	D. Cline, Glenboro 7 T. J. MacLeod, Duluth	1
Total	61	Total	41

Ten hitherto undefeated rinks fell by the wayside Saturday, not a single one of them. The Bessiepl remains unbeaten. Only five rinks have a clean sheet and they

players, assisted by somewhat and from the puck, and the puck was to rough and score his second goal of the game which settled the issue.

The locals depended almost entirely on individual efforts and as the visitors had a decided edge in speed, the game was generally broken up before they reached the net and when they were not Porter and Wright were able to work the puck carrier into the net. The first goal was scored in the opening minutes of the final period. Sullivan had but little work, most of his saves being on long-range shots, but he showed steady concentration and passed the puck continuously. This enabled them to work in close on the local goal and Murphy was in brilliant form, but he was unable to stop three goals. He was ably assisted

Share all of winnings, as follows: Gordon Hudson, Strathcona; Howard Wood and S. E. Smith, Granite Club; George Sherwood and R. Jacob, St. Johns Club.

---

**QUEEN'S WINS FROM**

	TORONTO	McGILL
Richards, Devins, Iw.....rw, Abbott, Bell		
Plaxton, Trottier, c.....c, Mickles, Lynch		
Hudson, r.....lw, Abbott, St. Germaine		
Porter, ld.....rd, McMahon		
Wright, g.....ld, McGeorge		
Sullivan, r.....g, Murphy		

Scores, 100-0.

**McGILL BY 28 TO 10**  
 Kingston, Ont., Feb. 8 (Special)—Queen's University scored their first victory in the senior intercollegiate basketball series Saturday when they

with University of Western Ontario, each team having won two and lost one game. The winners were too tired to play a third game, and were held to one field back and eight out throws in 40 minutes. The return of Thomas strengthened the defense and the team was forced to shoot from well out, and they had practically no success.

The showing of the visitors was somewhat of a disappointment as a very close game was expected, they having defeated University of Toronto and the White Sox of Chicago 1-0 to Toronto by one point here. The Tri-Colo secured a lead early and at half time were leading by 16 to 4. The victory was made by a combination which enabled Stuart, Clarke and Haslam to work in close tandem, and at the end of the game they missed a number of apparently easy scores. In the second half the Tri-Colo continued to have a strong lead and the play was

**QUEEN'S**  
 Clarke, rf. .... rf. Blumenstein  
 Stuart, lf. .... lf. J. Koff  
 Durham, rg. .... rg. Y. Durham  
 Thomas, lg. .... lg. Quackenbush  
 Goals from—Stuart, 1; Clarke, 1; Haslam 3. Goals from field—Stuart, 3, Clarke 2, Durham, Thomas, 2. Goals from free—Clarke 2, Thomas 3, Durham 1. Goals from penalty—Amaron 2, Young for McGill. Substitutes—Jones, Lamotte, Clark for Queen's. Goals from free—Clarke 2, McGill, referee—P. H. Brockell, Kingston. Time 2:20. Periods.

**NINE DOUBLES DECIDED**  
**NICE, France, Feb. 8 (P)—**Mile. Suzanne Lengien and Count de Mourpaur defeated Misses de la Roche and C. F. Aeschlimann in the final of mixed doubles, 6-2, 6-2. Miss Wills and Miss Bennett defeated Miss Wright and Miss de la Roche in the final of women's doubles, 6-3, 6-2.

The following season of the National Academy secured a one-point margin against the University of Northern Indiana, Saturday, the score being 31 to 30 at the end of a game which took the time of 45 minutes. The game was 15 minutes each to decide. The Naval Academy defeated Rogers College as a possible intercollegiate swimming champion here by defeating the Scarlet in dual events.

**MOGRIDGE IS TRADED**  
**NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (P)—** Walter J. Schang, leveler of the New York-New York American League Baseball Club, has traded the services of George Moigridge in exchange for Pitcher George McGrindle, former New York and Washington player. Moigridge, on consideration, it was announced by E. J. Barrow, business manager of the Yankees, will be sent to the Boston team. The signing of William Albert, pitcher, was also announced. Albert, past three years. Albert will be taken South by Manager M. J. Huggins with the advance squad of recruits.

**REISEL WINS TWO MORE**  
**MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8 (Special)**—The game of the National Hockey league was captured by Otto Reisel of Philadelphia, the league leader, from J. M. Campbell of the New York Rangers in the title race of the National Champeon Hockey League.

His counts were: 20 to 41 in 10 innings and 56 to 46 in 42 innings. High runs in four and seven were made by the winner and two eight by the loser.

**BARNES AND FARRELL WIN**  
**TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 8 (P)—**M. Barnes, British open champion, and J. C. Farrell, United States professional, defeated A. E. Compston and Arnoldus Massey of France at the Temple Terrace Country Club here Saturday in a 36-hole match.

**CANNES, France, Feb. 8 (P)—**Miss Helen N. Wills, United States champion, easily won her first match in the Carlton Club here by defeating Miss Ethel Fischer, 6-0, 6-0.

When the regulations of the national association and the International Federation were compared, it was found that the increase of the minimum bound to 55 inches, and the requirement of a smooth surface, were adopted without dissent. The members of the committee, Walter L. Pate, president of the New York Sectional Association, and J. H. W. Jones, secretary, attended the United States at the annual meeting of the Federation, and for the calling of a special meeting in London in June, and the participation of the U. S. L. T. A. in this also.

For the first time the need for an international play during the coming year was unanimously approved. A meeting was held in London, England for the Wimbledon play, and for the Wightman Cup match, with a great possibility that they will also be held in the same place. For other events, an invitation to that effect from the French Federation having been read at the meeting. Two more meetings will be held for the national girls' turf championships and the public courts, the old municipal championships, will be settled later by the school authorities.

A few changes in the regulation of international play for women for 1910. The women's junior, and boys' championships, were adopted with slight discussion. The former were largely to clarify the confusion in the old regulations, wording. In the junior rules, however, the time for entries was fixed at 10 days prior to the start, instead of five days. In the junior rules, the player enters only one event if both junior and boy events were included in the same year. The previous regulations suggested as the participation of W. F. Coen Jr. in both the junior and boy singles in the recent indoor championships. It was decided to have the regulation for a rest after the second set apply to boys as well as women and girls, but that both of the same sex may play only for national championships.

France for the same events, and another effort to secure several players from Europe was made. The latter part of their championships will be undertaken, such a trip, by from two to four players, having been adopted for the future.

The adoption of the schedule of championships went through without a hitch, although some opposition being shown. For the most part, it is exactly the same as last year. The leading changes take the United States club championship to Philadelphia, Detroit, and the national indoor junior and boys' championship next December to New York City, where it has been held since its inception, to Baltimore, to the Inter-Clark Tennis Association. The dates adopted were as follows:

1926

July 5—National clay court championships, Detroit Tennis Club, Detroit, Mich.  
Aug. 7—National indoor juniors and boys championships, South Side Tennis Club, Chicago  
Aug. 8—Girls' national hard court championships, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sept. 10—National indoor men's singles and doubles championships, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Oct. 10—National outdoor men's singles and doubles championships, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Nov. 10—National indoor men's singles and doubles championships, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dec. 10—National indoor juniors and boys' championships, New York City, N. Y.

All the officers and the executive committee of the association and the nominating committee were elected, but in selecting the nominating committee for 1927, Charles S. Landers of New York was re-elected, Hiram Knox, Chicago, secretary, re-elected, and Louis B. Dalley, New York, treasurer, re-elected.

The new officers are Jones W. Mercer, New York, president, re-elected; J. M. Gault, Philadelphia, vice-president in place of Clifford R. Black, New York, who declined re-election; Hiram Knox, Chicago, secretary, re-elected; Louis B. Dalley, New York, treasurer, re-elected.

A new place for holding the annual meeting, from New York, where it has been held since the foundation of the association, to Philadelphia, was adopted on motion of the Chamber of Commerce of the Quaker City, for 1927. There was no action taken for adopting a proposal to hold the annual meeting there until it was brought up again at the following year's annual session, which was passed through without a test vote.

**CANADA WINS FROM  
U. S. CURLERS, 61—41**

*None of the 91 Outside Rinks  
Remain Undefeated*

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 8 (Special.)—Canada defeated United States, 61 to 41, in the international event of Manitoba's thirty-eighth annual Bon-

**TORONTO AGAIN  
DEFEATS MCGILL**

CANADIAN INTER-COLLEGIATE  
HOCKEY STANDINGS

	Games Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	0	23	5	8
Montreal	4	2	4	5	5
McGill	1	2	7	10	2
Queen's	0	2	6	15	0

spiel here Saturday. Each side won two games, while one game was tied. However, the two victory draws by Canada were by very close margins.

Kerr Dunlop, St. Paul, defeated R. W. W. Winnip, one of the Manitoba rinks in the Bonspiel proper, by 14 to 3, while R. J. MacLeod, Duluth, defeated R. W. W. Winnip, 14 to 2. Then to W. J. Finlay, Vancouver, B. C., and the veteran Robert Dunbar, battled it out for a 14 to 14 tie.

The feature game for Dunbar and Finlay who are considered two of the greatest players in the history of the game, having battled for the premier prize in

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 8 (Special)—University of Toronto won its fourth successive victory in the Senior Intercollegiate Hockey series here Saturday night, when it defeated McGill by 3 goals to 1 and on the play the victors deserved an even greater margin of victory.

In the first period; but the visitors lost the only goal of the second period and the start of the third, the losers started a storm of protest. In the 15 minutes they had Toronto hemmed in its own end of the rink, but the locals were not to be deterred. The referee saw that everything tried had failed,

Manitoba's Bessiepl 15 years ago. Gordon Hudson, Winnipeg, defeated the local goalies, Elwell, 2 to 1 while W. H. Burns, Portage La Prairie, Man., took the measure of Glen Harris, Superior, 19 to 3. It was the first time the United States risks. Scores for the international games were:

CANADA		UNITED STATES	
W. J. J. Van, 9 R. J. Campbell, 4	1	W. J. J. Van, 9 R. J. Campbell, 4	1
G. Hudson, Win. 18 F. Campbell, E. 3	1	G. Hudson, Win. 18 F. Campbell, E. 3	1
R. S. Burns, Port. 19 G. Harris, Super. 4	1	R. S. Burns, Port. 19 G. Harris, Super. 4	1
D. Cline, Glenboro 7 T. J. MacLeod, Duluth	1	D. Cline, Glenboro 7 T. J. MacLeod, Duluth	1
Total	61	Total	41

Ten hitherto undefeated rinks fell by the wayside Saturday, not a single one of them. The Bessiepl remains unbeaten. Only five rinks have a clean sheet and they

players, assisted by somewhat and from the puck, and the puck was to rough and score his second goal of the game which settled the issue.

The locals depended almost entirely on individual efforts and as the visitors had a decided edge in speed, the game was generally broken up before they reached the net and when they were not Porter and Wright were able to work the puck carrier into the net. The first goal was scored in the opening minutes of the final period. Sullivan had but little work, most of his saves being on long-range shots, but he showed steady concentration and passed the puck continuously. This enabled them to work in close on the local goal and Murphy was in brilliant form, but he was unable to stop three goals. He was ably assisted

by McMahon.  
 Wood and S. E. Smith, Granite Club;  
 George Sherwood and R. Jacob, St.  
 Johns Club.  
**QUEEN'S WINS FROM**  
**McGILL BY 28 TO 10**  
 KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 8 (Special)—  
 Queen's University scored their first  
 victory over the intercollegiate  
 basketball series Saturday when they

swamped McGill University, 28 to 10, in the first round for several years. The place with University of Western Ontario, each team having won one and the other losing the other, was a strong defensively for the visitors, who were held to one field basket and eight free throws. The University of Thomas strengthened the defense materially and the losers were forced to shoot 18 free throws and they had practically no success.

**MOGRIE IS TRADED**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Walter J. Schang, New York Yankees pitcher, was traded to the Montreal Expos in exchange for Pitcher George Morige, former New York and Washington American League pitcher. The consideration, it was announced by E. J. Devine, Yankees general manager, was made at the same time Mr. Barrow, general manager of the Montreal Expos, traded outfielder for Georgetown University outfielder for the past three years. Albert will be taken to Montreal to begin training with the advance squad of recruits.

**QUEEN'S**

McGILL  
Blumenfeld, I. . . . . r. f. Blumenfeld  
Koff, J. C. . . . . l. c. Koff  
Young, Clark D. . . . . c. Young  
Thomas, Jr. . . . . p. Thomas, Jr.  
Quackenbush  
Score—Queen's University 28, McGill University 10. Goals from field—Sutton 6, Durham 2, Blumenthal 1, Thomas, Jr. 1, Jones for Queen's; Koff for McGill. Goals from Young-Clark 2, Thomas, Jr. 2, Sutton 1, Blumenthal 1.

**BARNES AND FARRELL WIN**  
Amaron 2, Young for McGill. Substitutions—Amaron for Queen's; Farrell for Barnes. James, Kafalovich for McGill. Efferse—P. H. Brockell, Kingston. Time—Two 20m. periods.

**NICE DOUBLES DECIDED**  
NICE, France, Feb. 3 (*P*)—Miss. Sullivan defeated Miss Helen N. Willis yesterday defeating Miss Helen N. Willis and C. F. Aeschlimann in the finals of the first doubles tennis tournament since the war. 6-1, 6-2. Miss Willis and Miss Bennett defeated Miss Wright and Miss Bennett in the finals of the women's doubles, 6-3, 6-2.

**REISELT WINS TWO MORE**  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8 (Special)—Two games, making four out of six, were won by Reiselet today at Milwaukee, the league leader, from J. M. Layton of this city, former champion here. The title was won by Reiselet in his fifth year of play. He has a championship Three Cushion Billiard League here. His counts were 50 to 41 in 40 runs of 100 each. In the second game, eight runs of five and seven were made by the winner and two eights by the loser.

**BARNES AND FARRELL WIN**  
TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 8 (*P*)—J. M. Barnes, British open champion, and J. C. Farrell, American champion, won the doubles title at St. Petersburg today. They defeated W. Compton of England and Arnaud Massey of France at the Temple Terrace Club here Saturday in a 38-hole match, 3 and 2.

**MISS WILLIS WINS EASILY**  
CANNES, France, Feb. 3 (*P*)—Miss Helen N. Willis, United States champion, easily won her first match in the Carlton Hotel here today by defeating Miss Ethel Fischer, 6-0, 6-0.

Shamsh 3, Clarke 2, Durnham, Thomas, Williams, 2, 1. Misses: McGill, McGill, McGill, 5 and 6 in 42 innings, 50 and 56 in 42 innings. High scores: Five and six by the winner and two by the loser.

**BARNES AND FARRELL WIN**  
TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 8 (*P-M*).—J. M. Barnes, Boston, and J. H. Farrell, New York, of the United States professional, defeated A. E. W. Compton of England and Arnold Johnson of the Territorial League of the Country Club here Saturday in a 36-hole match, 3 and 2.

**MISS WILLIS WINS EASILY**  
CANNES, France, Feb. 8 (*P-M*).—Miss Helen N. Willis, United States champion, easily won her first match in the Carlton Casino here by defeating Miss Ethel Fischer, 6-0, 6-0.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

To France must go the credit of proposing the organization of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and it is fitting that the body which is designed to develop cultural contacts should be housed in Paris. Its program has already been set out in these columns, and the institute actually began its operations in November last. But it has just been officially inaugurated by the President of the Republic, Gaston Doumergue. There were present at the ceremonies in the French capital representatives of the savants, of the writers, and of the artists of the whole world.

Of its utility there can be no question. The desirability of bringing together the élite of all nations and of helping them to collaborate is acknowledged even by those who at first ranged themselves among the adversaries of the institute. M. Bergson, the famous philosopher, presided over a commission at Geneva out of which developed, under the auspices of the League of Nations, the present organization. François Albert, who in 1924 was the Minister of Beaux Arts in France, suggested that a permanent executive organ should be established, and M. Herriot offered to provide a building at Paris. The building, which is a wing of the Palais Royal, was eventually found by M. de Monzie, and to his successor, M. Daladier, fell the honor of handing over the spacious rooms to Julien Luchaire, the French educationalist who was appointed as director.

It has been properly pointed out that the institute must not be regarded as a super-university endeavoring to impose any kind of intellectual dictatorship. Neither French nor German nor British nor American culture is to aim at supremacy. It is sought, by practical means, with a view to better understandings, to strengthen the relations between the savants, the writers, and the artists of the various peoples.

Here is a sort of clearing-house of ideas, and here is a meeting place in which the élite can form and renew and cultivate friendly associations. It is obvious that, if the intellectual sections of the different communities are in constant touch, the masses must be influenced and be taught to think internationally. Anything that serves to break down the water-tight compartments in which the nations have imprisoned themselves is to be encouraged. There should be no frontiers for thought.

Today physical science, art, and thought are not elaborated in the dust of laboratories, studios, or libraries: it is necessary to have a larger vision and to come into contact with the realities of the wider world. But until recent times the efforts made to organize the relations between intellectuals—relations which would be favorable to their work, to their rights, and to general progress—have been somewhat sporadic. Men have worked too much in isolation; were far too scattered. With the growing sense of interdependence, it is not surprising that there should be felt a need for organization and co-operation. Certainly the institute, if it is rightly conducted, should have an immense influence for good.

But it is essential that those who are interested in this work should have for example a clear conception of the possibilities of physical science. M. Painlevé, who besides being a politician is a distinguished savant, properly said that in themselves physical science, thought, art, literature, are neither moral nor immoral. The same explosive, he remarked, can open a tunnel, create prosperity, or be purely destructive. To what end are discoveries, inventions, philosophies, literature, to be employed? Happily the promoters of the institute are aware of their responsibilities and are animated only by the highest motives.

Nor, on the other hand, can the peoples consent to abandon their freedom: each people must develop naturally on its own lines: the world cannot be governed with the rigorous logic that would be applied to the demonstration of a theory or the pursuit of an experiment. Life cannot be regulated with geometrical precision. It is impossible for the institute to evolve mathematical rules even in the interests of peace. But there is every indication that the members of the institute have the most admirable appreciation of their mission, which is to stimulate, to suggest, to co-ordinate efforts which have hitherto been dispersed. Regarded from any point of view, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should prove to be one of the most beneficial creations of the post-war years.

Less than a generation ago in the United States, North as well as South, in the larger cities and in the smaller towns and villages, wherever a barber's red and white striped sign was displayed, the proprietor and journeyman who there offered service to the public were, in a great majority of cases, Negroes. Gradually, and for some reason which has seldom been discussed and probably never explained, shops operated by Negroes have disappeared. In few cities and towns in the North today do men, or women, of the white race patronize even those that remain. Invaders from a foreign land have almost completely displaced the darker-hued "artists" who virtually monopolized a profitable and altogether respectable industry.

A news dispatch sent out from Atlanta, Ga., a day or two ago, announced that an ordinance which awaits only the signature of the Mayor of that prosperous city prohibits Negro barbers from serving white patrons, and, probably to emphasize the existence of absolute racial equality, the rendering of similar service by white barbers to Negroes. It is explained that the ordinance is not to be effective until June 1, prior to which time, no doubt, it is presumed that the many shops so manned by Negroes in Atlanta will suspend operations or confine their

patronage to those whose color defines their eligibility, even if it does not limit their desirability.

The Negro barber of an earlier period was an institution, distinctly American. Among these courteous and adept proprietors of shops were many who had established themselves, apparently, as fixtures in their chosen communities. Some were property owners and taxpayers, and men who took an active interest in political and civic affairs. But as one recalls them at this somewhat remote period, the impression is that most of them were those whose hairs had even then begun to show the marks of northern frosts. They were, perhaps, the remnant of that period when Negro boys were taught to serve their masters in southern homes. It may have been from these homes that the barber of a half century ago was graduated after the war, to make his way among strange peoples and in unfamiliar places.

If this supposition explains the adeptness, the courteous bearing, and the dependability of the older generation of colored barbers, it may not at all be wondered at that they did not train their own boys and other youths of their race to follow their own trade. Such skill and proficiency do not pass by inheritance. Youth frequently seems to despise the occupations of its elders. There is always the search, insistent or casual, for something new. Often this is for the way of least resistance.

The turning point in this occupational highway has too long been passed to make probable any return to it. Except on the part of only a few who may be adversely affected by the change, perhaps the revolutionary movement will not be regretted. But the finality of the metamorphosis is indicated by the apparent determination to emphasize it by dignifying it with the use of the impressive words, "Be it enacted."

Although the Bishop of London definitely stated that the largely attended meeting in the Church House under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, over which he presided a few days ago, was not called to express any views about prohibition, the remarks which he made there about liquor smuggling from Britain to the United States provided unquestionable evidence that he feels keenly on this latter issue. For example, he is quoted as having designated the attempt "to undo anything that a great sister nation has chosen to decide for its own good" as "gross impertinence." And the fact that cries of "shame!" were raised when he cited official American statistics showing that in the last six months of 1925 twenty out of twenty-four liquor ships seized by the American authorities were British, indicated clearly that his hearers were of one mind with him.

The bishop showed himself willing fearlessly to present facts as he believed them to be, for he stated that there was not the slightest doubt that the industrial output of America had increased and its public health had improved. Moreover, he effectively combated the fallacy about drinking in public places, etc., by these words:

You cannot think anything of those silly little fools who swagger at dances with brandy tanks. That's mere bravado. You have to look at the great, broad effect upon the whole Nation.

And he further acknowledged that the traffic is most dishonoring to Great Britain, adding: "We have in our minds the wonderful rescue made by the President Roosevelt; let us make some adequate return."

The meeting referred to, by the way, was held in answer to an appeal sent to Great Britain by the American Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, and it would seem that the committee must feel that the effort it thus put forward has been amply repaid in view of the answer to its appeal which was approved there. This answer stated that the fact that any British citizen should have taken any part whatever in invading the sanctity of the laws of the United States for financial gain has aroused widespread indignation in Great Britain. And it also included the assurance that "we share with you the feeling that nothing should be left undone to reduce still further the evils to which you call attention."

That it is only a matter of time, and relatively a short time, before this evil of liquor trafficking is completely wiped out, would seem an obvious conclusion from such a promise. When, moreover, the sentiments expressed in the letter from Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Minister, to the organizers of the meeting is taken into consideration, in which he declared that "His Majesty's Government have done, by means of the liquor traffic convention, and are doing, by all means in their power, all that is possible to assist the United States Government in suppressing this traffic, of which His Majesty's Government entirely disapprove," it is reasonable to conclude that the force behind the prohibition reform the world over is growing at such a pace that its final complete victory is practically a foregone conclusion.

When a Paris audience refused to allow an American performer at a music hall to jazz the "Marseillaise," their action should have taught a lesson, although that is doubtful, to those who are willing to vulgarize anything and everything if only it will please the crowd or profit themselves.

In this case, it is by no means pleased the crowd, whose sense of dignity where national institutions are concerned was outraged. The "Marseillaise" no doubt has been abused many a time, if only by unnecessary reiteration, but in the eyes of Frenchmen and much of the world besides it represents a people's conquest of its rights and a new order in the Western world.

The action of the Paris audience and the order of the police prefect that no liberties were to be taken with the national chant, should remind those in other parts of the world who are likely to forget, that the dignity of a nation's ideals is a solemn and sacred thing, not to be cheapened for any purpose. It is

sometimes intimated that a deference to good form, to what is becoming and proper, is inconsistent with democratic ideals and their practice. Nothing could be further from the fact, nothing could be more fatuous or more lacking in the understanding that men in their hearts respect the real dignity which is a sign of man's high estate. There is no need of priggishness or snobbery, but there is a great need of the recognition that certain features and attributes of a nation's existence are never to be trifled with.

Another phase of the matter was exhibited when the British forces marched to the Cologne railway station homeward bound, the band playing "Yankee Doodle." There was no prejudice against this air, the British forces did not conceive that its employment would lessen Britain's prestige or self-respect, they saw a good marching tune and used it, in this case with quite as much benefit to the national dignity as in the French protest at jazzing the "Marseillaise." In both cases, there was an intuition of the fitness of things, which after all is the meaning of the words "good form."

In parts of New England a few nights ago, as well as in many other sections along the northern Atlantic and eastern lake coasts, a snow-storm, driven on the fleet wings of a northeast wind, blocked streets, highways and in some cases railroads. The whole transportation scheme on land and sea was, for the time being, completely upset. Men and women, marooned by the elements, sought shelter wherever they could find it, thousands counting themselves fortunate to escape from wind and sleet and drifting snows.

But in those broader upper avenues which the storm crossed and recrossed, and where there was no shelter from the searching "northeaster," traffic was moving as usual. From far off Rio de Janeiro came a message announcing the arrival there of the intrepid Spanish aviators. From radio stations far and near came, to those who listened, the almost perfect rendition of the spoken word, harmonies blared forth by bands and orchestras, and the elusive cadences of stringed instruments. In Greater Boston, during the day, telephone exchanges transmitted more than a million more messages than customarily are handled in twenty-four hours.

How strikingly utilitarian proved this newest plaything of the millions, the radio, in the emergency. With the suspension of all suburban transportation lines on the evening of that day, possibly 100,000 persons sought accommodations in the city's hotels. When it became apparent that they had all been "cared for," there was sent out from a central radio station a reassuring message to those in the homes who had been anxiously hoping for a word from absent ones. It was a welcome and almost a personal "all's well" to waiting wives, mothers and children.

In its almost unlimited reach the radio has done more than supplement both the telegraph and the telephone. It is immune to "wire" trouble, and to most of those purely physical handicaps to which cables and loops sometimes succumb. But the telegraph, the telephone and the radio combined bring the world to one's very door. Their vibrant voices outside the storm, cross the seas and penetrate the prairies and mountains. Mankind, though isolated and shut off from the world, is not alone in the sense that he once was lonesome. He may be entertained, amused, and even taught if he will but heed and listen. In the remotest sanctuary of the hills he may be assured that his neighbors, whom he now counts among the peoples in the remotest corners of the earth, are at peace. The voices of the night, penetrating even storm-swept leagues, speak in reassuring benediction the easily interpreted message of good will which all the world gladly hears.

## Editorial Notes

In a periodical published by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, entitled *Industry*, the leading article in a recent issue consisted of excerpts from an address delivered before the Boston Chapter, Society of Industrial Engineers. It was entitled "Can New England Meet Increasing Competition?" and discussed various phases of its problem under a variety of subheads. One of these was "The Real Cause of Waste," and the matter under it read in part: "What delays or takes time or runs up what we call 'cost' or waste, is the lack or absence of the right types of thinking, and nothing else—for in the last analysis, all effects of whatever nature can be traced back to the mental processes of human beings." It continued:

Waste, therefore, of whatever variety, is caused by wrong types of thinking—by types which can be classified as follows:

Confused thinking	Untrained thinking
Unnecessary thinking	Unhealthy thinking
Pessimistic thinking	Misdirected thinking
Grouch thinking	Misguided thinking
Dishonest thinking	Destructive thinking
Careless thinking	Incomplete thinking
Thoughtless thinking	Illlogical thinking

One is not surprised, therefore, to find the conclusion drawn that obviously the first approach to this great problem of waste elimination is to develop ways and means for concentrating attention on eliminating this wrong thinking on the part of those engaged in manufacturing enterprises, whether employers or employees.

It was a stirring tribute which was accorded to Hubert Houben, the German sprint champion, in his initial American appearance in Boston, Mass. Houben fought for the fatherland in the World War, but the enmity of war days was forgotten when the throng that filled Mechanics Building nearly to capacity stood at attention to the strains of "The Watch on the Rhine" to do him honor. It has been many a long day since a Boston gathering of this size has paid its respects to the German national anthem. Houben was enthusiastically cheered. There was no mistaking the sincerity of the welcome he received. It must have been a touching experience to the kindly faced German champion.

## Voices That Outride the Storm

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Just before Christmas last a little shilling book appeared from the pen of Lord Beaverbrook, entitled "Politics and the Press." It was an ambitious title, and the volume was even more ambitiously advertised. But in fact the name was a clever camouflage for an amiable and somewhat naïve "boost" of Lord Beaverbrook himself and of the Daily Express, which he owns.

Lord Beaverbrook has had a remarkable career. Born in Nova Scotia, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, in a Presbyterian manse, Max Aitken, as he was known until he was "ennobled" in 1916, early demonstrated his exceptional abilities by bringing about a merger of the larger cement companies of Canada, with great profit to himself.

He then moved to England, where, through the influence of his lifelong friend, Mr. Bonar Law, already a leader of the Conservative Party, he entered the House of Commons after a whirlwind campaign at Ashton-under-Lyne, where for the first time the now familiar electioneering methods of the North American Continent were exhibited to the astonished gaze of the more slow-moving British public.

But the new member, despite his successes in other fields, proved to have little talent for parliamentary debate, and his influence was confined to that which he could wield through his intimacy with Mr. Bonar Law, who became the leader of the Conservative Party in 1911.

In 1916 he took a hand in helping to bring about that reconstruction of the wartime government which brought Mr. Lloyd George to power with Mr. Bonar Law as his chief lieutenant. Immediately afterward he left the House of Commons to enter the House of Lords as Lord Beaverbrook, and in 1917 he took charge of the Ministry of Information.

Since the war, however, Lord Beaverbrook's political interests have centered almost entirely in the Daily Express, which he acquired some years ago and has made much more lively than before, and the Sunday Express, which he started himself. He has the ambition to build up the most powerful popular press in Great Britain, and through it to exercise an influence on politics far greater than he could possibly command, either as a member of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords.

Hence "Politics and the Press." The book is amusing as a piece of propaganda. It attempts to inflate the reputation both of Lord Beaverbrook and of the Daily Express by the ancient device of discreetly enlarging upon all that either has said or done, while equally discreetly omitting to mention or diminishing or belittling the importance both of what others have said and done and of facts themselves.

None the less, the title of Lord Beaverbrook's book raises a question of great interest and importance in the modern world. How far is the press supplanting Parliament as the directing power in national affairs? Is the great newspaper proprietor, through his supposed ability to influence millions of votes, becoming the feudal baron of the so-called democratic age?

There was a time when the great newspaper owners thought that they could supplant the politicians as the dominant power in the state, and dictate to the legislature what it should do by their power to mobilize public opinion behind their own ideas. The most definite attempt to do this was made, so far as Great Britain was concerned, during the war.

The war was the newspaper's real opportunity. Parliament was practically in suspense. Many members were at the front. The Government was a veiled dictatorship. The only opposition—the only effective public criticism—were the newspapers, despite the censorship. For a time

they wielded immense power, and Lord Northcliffe, the leading newspaper proprietor and controller of the huge *Hampshire Press*, openly began to claim to be the power behind the throne and to act accordingly.

After the war the crisis came. Lord Northcliffe demanded of Mr. Lloyd George a dominant position at the Peace Conference. It was refused and open war was declared, a war all the more serious for Mr. Lloyd George because he in turn, having no party behind him, was largely dependent upon newspaper support. The outcome, however, was the complete triumph of the parliamentary power. First Lord Northcliffe was defeated by Mr. Lloyd George. Then Mr. Lloyd George was defeated by the Conservative Party, and Great Britain returned to political "normalcy" again.

Mr. Gladstone used to say that if he had to choose between the platform and the press in fighting an election, he would choose the platform every time. The experience of the last ten years proves that Mr. Gladstone was right, even in an age when the press is vastly more important and ubiquitous than it was in his day. A book by Lord Northcliffe's right-hand man, Mr. Kennedy Jones, entitled "Fleet Street and Downing Street," and published a few years ago, admitted the failure of the press offensive and the predominance of the political machinery in political affairs.

The truth about the whole matter would seem to be that the functions of politicians and the press are quite distinct, and that the position of both is becoming increasingly subordinate to that third power called public opinion. The function of the politician is to discuss political problems with the electorate and to secure a mandate by majority vote to carry on the political administration of the country along certain well-defined lines. The function of the press is primarily publicity, to carry to the individual the news of what is going on, together with such comment and criticism as will be interesting and valuable to him. In both cases it is the function of public opinion to decide.

In earlier days both politicians and the press were in a much more powerful position than they are today. Public opinion was ill-informed. It was inclined to accept the statements of those in authority about both politics and news. It had not enough experience to judge for itself between the truth and error.

Public opinion today is much more sophisticated. It is inclined to take everything with a grain of salt, to judge what it hears or is told for itself, and to accept nothing as true simply because it is in print.

Just in proportion as public opinion is independent, is capable of judging for itself, and is ready to reject clever appeals to its own self-interest and prejudice, it will itself be found governing the land. For lies and propaganda, in which both politicians and the press deal from time to time, can only influence where they can play upon ignorance and indifference. They disappear in face of a knowledge of the truth.

In a world, therefore, in which the democracy is becoming increasingly well educated, both politicians and the press are increasingly becoming the servants and not the masters of public opinion. And that is as it should be. After all, under a system of popular government the ultimate authority must be the people themselves. The press ought to give the information and the comment by means of which the people can instruct and control those whom it charges with the duty of managing its affairs. In a true democracy the influence of both press and politician must inevitably be proportionate to the honesty and wisdom with which they perform their separate functions.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow

Douglas Fairbanks, who carried Moscow by storm last spring with his performance in "The Thief of Bagdad," has won new laurels here with his interpretation of another picturesque bandit, "Robin Hood." Two other films compete with "Robin Hood" in popularity. They are the well-known German production, "Nibelungen," and a Russian photo-drama, entitled "Jewish Fate." The latter gives a half amusing, half pathetic representation of the unproductive shifts to which the poor Jews in the crowded towns of southern Russia before the revolution were obliged to resort in order to make a living. It is designed to stimulate the movement for settling the Jews in land colonies, and it is planned to exhibit the film in America as a means of raising money for this purpose.

A. A. Heller of New York City, representing the International Oxygen Company of Newark, N. J., has concluded a contract with the Soviet Metal Syndicate which has met with the approval of the Concessions Committee. The contract provides for the creation of a joint stock company, capitalized at 1,000,000 rubles, half of this sum to be supplied by the company and half by the metal syndicate. The company undertakes within a period of three years to erect nine plants in various Russian industrial centers for the manufacture of oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene and other gas products. One of the main purposes of the agreement, from the standpoint of the Soviet Government, is to spread the use of the acetylene welding method throughout Russia. The company has the right to import machinery, free of duty and to employ 10 per cent foreign labor. It is permitted to amortize its capital at a rate of 10 per cent a year, thereby retiring its investment at the end of a ten-year period. The stock company pays the usual taxes levied on state industrial enterprises, with an additional contribution of 3 per cent of the total gross receipts. The contract expires at the end of fifteen years, when all the property of the enterprise reverts to the Government.

The historical drama holds the center of the Moscow stage at the present time. Basil Zolotareff's opera, "The Decabrist," was given in the State Opera House on the anniversary of the uprising of the Decabrist against Tsar Nicholas I. While it can scarcely be ranked as one of the world's great operas, the performance was quite passable from a musical standpoint, and the scene in which the Tsar tricks one of the captured leaders of the Decabrist into telling him all the secrets of the conspiracy by informing him that he, the Tsar, is himself an ardent champion of the cause of liberty, has a considerable measure of dramatic interest. A modern writer named Aleksei Tolstoy achieved striking success with a play entitled "The Plot of an Empress," which depicts the intrigues of the late Tsarina and brings in the assassination of the monk, Rasputin. The same author has now prepared for production a play entitled "Azev," based on the life story of this greatest provocateur of the Russian revolutionary movement.

The Communist Party has now followed the example of many other organizations and institutions by changing its name from Russian to All-Union. The change provoked a certain amount of debate in the party congress which decided on it. Some speakers argued that the name "Russian Communist Party" was so closely associated with the struggles of the revolution that it should not be abandoned. Others proposed to abolish simultaneously the names of the Ukrainian, Transcaucasian and other national Communist parties. However, the congress decided that it was necessary to rename the party in order to conform with the new structure of the Soviet state, and refused to change the names of the national Communist parties on the ground that this might injure the local susceptibilities of the countries involved.

Russia's imports from America during the last year reached the figure of 161,771,000 rubles, while the exports

amounted to 28,145,000 rubles. The large purchases of American cotton by the All-Union Textile Syndicate account for this marked preponderance of imports over exports.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Another View of the Forestry Situation" — To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Fully realizing the importance of such issues as the World Court, federal taxation, etc., it is to be hoped that readers of the Monitor do not view America's forest problem from the same standpoint that a recent contributor to this column views it, as shown in the letter published under the caption, "Another View of the Forestry Situation."

Those who see in the forests only so much standing lumber with which to build houses, are advised that there are a dozen ways in which the forests are a factor in the well-being and prosperity of every community of the United States. They are advised that a few cents will bring information as to why the Federal Government should be in the forest business. The Government Printing Office has on hand many publications on the subject.

That the presence of forests makes it possible to raise large quantities of fruit in certain sections of the country, is an established fact. Forest areas are not only sources of local showers, but are responsible for local breezes to a certain extent, through atmospheric action due to the different temperatures that exist in and around them. Consideration should also be given to the relationship of forests and wild life.

One of the most important uses of the forest is the protection it gives to the headwaters of streams that serve irrigation purposes. The water from rain and thaw that is stored in the forest floor is the supply of most springs that feed the streams. The growth of roots protects the ground against washouts. Streams that are not protected around their headwaters in this way soon go dry and are unfit for irrigation.

During heavy rains the water runs from the slopes in such torrents that it cuts through the surface of the ground, forming large gullies, carrying with it sand, rocks, and anything that comes in its way, reaching the valleys below in the form of a flood, which is destructive in the extreme, and has cost the inhabitants of many such localities, lives, property and live stock.

The same condition appears where forests have been burned over and where the floor of the forests have been closely grazed and tramped down by stock.

There will never be a substitute for the forest. America was the last civilized nation to realize this fact, and Americans now see evidence that forestry is a part of "more sensible education." "World peace, crime control, temperance," etc., are major problems, but in the language of the Bible "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." A. R. A.

New York, N. Y.

"Anarchists and Can-Archists" — To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Edward A. Filene has thrown a white spotlight upon the unthinking American who unconsciously is backing up the anarchist, in his new word "can-archist." It is just such spotlights that will awaken public thought, and many will no longer linger in the ranks of the thoughtless.

May not the parents of today let this same spotlight linger on their attitude toward the popular song, "Show Me the Way to Go Home," until it is no longer heard anywhere because law-abiding homes will neither play, sing nor listen to it?

Just such firm refusal to allow our children to be lawless in thought will strengthen our enforcement power. West Newton, Mass. H. S. F.